THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE EIGHT-PAGE NEWSPAPER, [illegible] Columns, and having [illegible] in the United States,—is published EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) at No. 138 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Beekman, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, at TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year in advance; Four Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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New-York Daily Times.

POLITICAL CONCHOLOGY.

ATTEMPT TO BOLSTER UP THE ADMINISTRATION

ANNIHILATION OF THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

Speeches of Hon. J. E. Stuart, of Michigan, and Hon. Joseph Williams, of Iowa.

GREAT TIMES IN TAMMANY.

The much-talked-of attempt at fusion between the Hards and Softs, was made the occasion of a performance at the Old Wigwam last evening. It was a fizzle, very completely,—none of the heavy guns having appeared as per announcement. Gen. CASS left the City during the day, and Senator DOUGLAS did not appear anywhere in consequence of illness. So the speeches were made by Messrs. STUART and WILLIAMS.

The Executive Committee and presiding officers of the meeting held a preliminary conference in one of the lower rooms, at which Mr. JOHN COCHRANE and Capt. RYNDERS presided. At the appointed hour this body proceeded up the back stairs to the Wigwam, which was very soon filled upon the door being opened. Shelton's Band the meanwhile entertaining the crowd inside and out from the front balcony.

The crowd becoming somewhat impatient, Mr. JOHN COCHRANE said: You have been invited here by the Central Democratic Union of New-York, to look upon each other once more after the victories you have obtained, and after the triumphs you have achieved. He then read the call of the meeting, and nominated as presiding officer, JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., (Recorder.) That gentleman was unanimously elected Chairman. He said:

I tender you my thanks, fellow citizens, for the honor you have conferred on me, in selecting me to preside over your deliberations. It is gratifying to look around on an audience now assembled here unparalleled in the history of Democratic triumph. This looks as if the different shells of the Democracy are soon to be broken, and we have it in our power to accomplish it, especially with such numbers at our back. If we have prejudices, let us meet each other half way. When the polls of the election were closed, this was the place we assembled to hail the triumph of our cause. Not so in latter years: the lights have been dimmed—not a voice has been heard. Will this be so? [Cries of "No, no."] I am glad of that response. I will now give way to some of those old sentinels who have bravely stood on the ramparts of Democracy, who have come to us from abroad where there are no shells known in the Democratic ranks.

Ex-Alderman RING then read the names of the officers selected from the different wards to preside at the meeting.

The Chairman then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we the Union Democrats of New-York, meeting here to-night without distinction of sect, come for no purpose of distraction or disorganization; with no view to advance the claims of any man for the Presidential succession, but to sit down and reason together, as men who, when united, have hitherto proved themselves invincible in every political contest.

Resolved, That the position, the financial, commercial, and agricultural position of New-York as the Empire State of this Republic, justly entitle her to a commanding voice in the Democratic councils of the nation. This proud place, conferred since the time of CLINTON, imposes upon her the duty of vindicating, by independent and fearless action, her Democratic birthright.

Resolved, That the past has sufficiently proved to all right-minded men that nothing but personal prejudices or partisanship divide us. The present tells us that there are no material points of difference between us, and the future warns us, in language of unmistakeable simplicity, that our hopes of success do not depend upon instructions, much less do they depend upon quarrels among ourselves. It is needless to recapitulate the capability of the united Democracy of New-York. It is a fact so plain "that every man who runs may read" of it in the historical records of their glorious triumphs. The duty before us is therefore clear and simple, and every man who professes democratic faith ought to make the sacrifice of his partisanship for the sake of that union and harmony upon which alone the harmony of the Union depends.

Resolved, That the "hue and cry" of "foreign influence," [illegible] to impose onerous obligations and restraints on the poor emigrant, who, in his escape from tyranny and oppression, comes to contribute his material aid to the development of the resources of the country, [illegible] of English aristocracy, whose interference with the domestic institutions of the United States has had for its sole object sectional agitation and the eventual disunion of our Republic. It is against this species of foreign influence that the Democracy of New-York pledge themselves always manfully to battle.

Resolved, That the Union Democracy of New-York, adhering to the true American doctrine of MONROE, repudiate any line of Governmental policy which does not resist to the extent of the "life and fortunes" of the nation, all European interference with the affairs of the Continent, and which will not resent to the utmost, the encroachments which are sought to be made by the Allied Powers of Western Europe, in China, the Sandwich Islands, Central America and Cuba.

Resolved, That it is time for the Democracy of New-York, in view of the absorbing policy of the Allied Powers of Great Britain and France, to impose a check upon their West India aggressions, and to define the American understanding of the line of conduct that should be pursued by us as a nation.

Resolved, Therefore, That as the unanimous voice of the Union Democracy of New-York, we hold the acquisition of the Island of Cuba to be of paramount importance, not only to the safety and integrity of the States, but as necessary in a geographical point of view, as was the possession of the [illegible] to the commercial greatness and honor of the country.

Resolved, That the opinions we have expressed are inseparable from patriotism, and the principles we have announced are as enduring as the Republic. If not acted on now, they will be hereafter, and must form an issue and perhaps the sole issue, in all future political contests. Regarding, therefore, the future as fraught with events charged with the destiny and perhaps with the perpetuity, not only of the Democratic party, but of the Union itself, we invite Democrats all over the land to unite with us, and in a common cause do battle against a common enemy.

After the reading of the resolutions, mingled cries of "STUART" and "DOUGLAS" were heard, amid which Hon. J. E. STUART, of Michigan, arose and said:

SPEECH OF HON. J. E. STUART.

GENTLEMEN: By a natural curiosity that belongs to an inquisitive man who may be found in strange parts, whensoever, I was induced to come here to-night, for the sake of looking at what I never before had the pleasure to see, a meeting at *Tammany Hall*. I came here as a looker on, and not unlike a great many men who have been taken in by the sharpers before, I found myself put up here as a spectacle to be looked at. [Applause.] If the politicians who are here to-night cheat you as successfully as they have cheated me, you may have it as a codicil to your will that your heirs should always beware of politicians. [Voice—Yes, Sir.] There was in that response a tone of feeling which indicated a sentiment deeper than that designed in the expression that I gave utterance to. Beware of politicians! Not do I say it in any sense as a denunciation, but as a warning which the Democratic party of this country may well lay to heart. Whirled into power on a whirlwind of popular applause and support, the administration of this Government has been weakened, if not overthrown, in a majority of the States in the North, in which popular elections have been held. And why? I ask you, my friends—you, the [illegible] the men who are before me to-night—why, why? Not because that the Administration has in any respect faltered in the discharge of the high duties of the Democratic party, long committed to them—not because, with Americans, they have not [illegible] every interest of the people—not because there has not been a battling sentinel at the treasury—not because there has not been at the helm of State, a man conservative in all his opinions, earnestly, eagerly and even prayerfully anxious for the fate of his country—not because you have not had a President who, at whatever hazard, was not ready to be true to himself, to his duty and to the Constitution—but it has been because you and [illegible] have been eager to get this place for this friend, and that place for that friend; and we have been routed to a greater degree than is honorable for the Democratic party. But necessity against whatever influence that our peculiar friends should be advanced to places of power, and of honor, and of profit, regardless, perhaps of any other views than those which we—a few of us—individually ought to subserve. And it was that sentiment which found a response in the voice of my friend to the right, a few moments ago, who said, "Beware of the Politicians." Now, my friends, I come here this evening with feelings somewhat akin to reverence, such as those with which the pilgrim approaches the Temple of Mecca. I approved this place from abroad, however lightly you who are here may regard it, with awe. It is esteemed, throughout this vast Nation, as the Temple of Democracy. Democrats from abroad approach this spot where you are accustomed to meet in council with profound feelings. We have all looked at Tammany Hall as the Oracle of the Democratic party of this Nation. We have been accustomed to believe that the sentiments which went out from this Hall gave fresh impulse to the patriotism of the Democracy of this Nation. And we have responded to it—West and South—throughout the entire region of the West—and also of the South. The opinions which have emanated from Tammany Hall have exerted a greater influence upon the political future of the country than any voice proceedings from any other quarter. It becomes the Democracy in the State of New-York—this focus of the country, commercial and political—that every word which proceeds from here should be given with the caution and discretion of an oracle. Deal in no more clap-trap expressions—nothing to catch the ear at the moment, which is a promise to be broken to the hope. Thus this meeting to-night will have an influence, not alone upon the politics of New-York, but upon the entire West and the Southwest. It will have an influence upon the next approaching elections in the South and West. Do you comprehend these things, my fellow-citizens? Do you understand that, politically, from the necessity of your high commercial position, you exert an influence throughout the country? Behold the responsibility, fellow-citizens, which rests upon your shoulders. Here have been grown the seeds of the dissensions and the divisions which have weakened and prostrated the power of the Democratic party in New-York. Do you fancy that the distinctions which we are indicated by Hard-Shell and Soft-Shell are confined alone to the State of New-York? Do you not suppose that discontented politicians in the Democratic party will seize hold of these features and seek to disturb the union of the party? Do you doubt that? [Voices—No! No!] I have experienced it—I have experienced it—at a distance from here; The questions which have divided the Democracy of New-York, which were purely of a local character, ought to have had no more influence outside than they should have had in the Japan Seas. But they have been enlivened with the politics of my own distant State and of other States, diluting the strength of the Democracy, and causing our own weakness to overcome us in the future, resulting in the advancement to power of those men who were the common foes of the Democratic party. [Hi, hi, hi.] Amazing—amazing inconsistency! When a man's own family—when own brothers fall out in a family quarrel, divide their strength and power, and allow an enemy to come in and occupy their hearth stones! And yet, so it has been with the Democracy of New-York. The result of every election in this State exhibits the fact that the Democratic party are in an immense majority—neither Whigs, Abolitionists or *Know-Nothings* combined can crush it. [Cheers.] But you fight politicians in your own midst—whom you have been accustomed to regard as true men. You find them following upon the most palpable which can be submitted to the people of the country. You find them equivocal—dodging—fearful—timid, and why? Why? Because they do not feel that there is a union of sentiment and of action in the Democratic party behind them to sustain them in every high resolve of duty. It is the natural timidity of the human heart, degraded from its highest position by ambition. Why, my friends, here in this near election—we are in the [illegible] organizations of parties. Now, show me the man in whose heart beat the first sentiments of Democracy, who is not an errant traitor to everything which constitutes a fine and true Democrat, that would for one single minute in his opinions with respect to the dogmas—the proscriptive doctrines of this Star-spangled Banner Order. [Cheers.] It will require more than blarney to bring the Democratic party [illegible] to these proscriptive opinions. [Cheers.] Can Democrats look askance at the platform or principles which seeks to disfranchise a large portion of our fellow-citizens, if they chance to be possibly born, [illegible] to dispense a constitutional requirement, and make religious opinion a test of preferment to places of power—and to change the human mind, the human character, the human soul? Is there a Democrat who can hesitate a moment in his decision in so atrocious a doctrine? [Voices—"No!"] It is not strange that they have the support of the Whig party in this State, who, being in the minority, seek to attain to the place of power by whatever means were best adapted for the moment to the fulfilment of their end; this is human nature. But it is the strength and beauty of the Democratic party and principle that they can never, in the expression of political sentiment, be swerved from the direct line of duty. [Hi! hi! hi!—great laughter.] Fundamental among his principles, is the doctrine of equal rights to all classes of citizens. Any proposition which infringes a single iota upon that principle, is unworthy of being held by a Democrat. [Cheers.] He will regard it as unsound—as unjust. Mark my words—no man who has the true Democratic sentiment in his heart, will assent to it. But some, nevertheless have gone over from the true faith and first love to such an order. Yet they will soon desire to get back into the Church Universal, [cheers,] the Democratic party. [Cheers.] These men cannot be brought into a caucus. Hard Shells and Soft Shells distract us here in this vicinity. Men who harmonize outside of this State, when they return to it by railroad or steamboat immediately disagree—the devil's to pay. [Applause.] God bless me, the party should not thus be sacrificed to politicians. I ask of you, is not this right? You are not all politicians, and you can give an "opinion as is an opinion." Since it is sought to nullify not alone the acts of Congress, but to set at nought the principles of the Constitution itself, it is time you should take the subject in hand. My friends, let us unite the fragments of our glorious party. [Applause.] There is now abundant reason why we should do so. [Applause.] We have to band together to achieve a total, final, and Continental overthrow of a common enemy. I might, with the same propriety come out in the denunciation of the Administration of the Democratic party; we will break it up in two or three elections and let the opposition come into power. Whatever it may be that has offended you, you might do this with the same propriety. But it won't do, my friends. This is a great concentrated Government, with Constitutions as powerful as the Constitutions of any other nation on the face of God's footstool; and all these various States, and opinions resulting from this diversified variety, have to be consulted, considered, weighed. Such a conclusion, finally arrived at under the principles of the Constitution—the written law and Constitution of your Government—as he who administers the Government shall consider to be just, right and proper. And with this exercise of power we must acquiesce. There is no Government without power. The President of the United States does conscientiously what he believes to be his duty. Has he any other motive? [Cheers.] I have been his friend. I have swallowed everything in course—from the Nebraska bill up, for I consider that the smallest there was—and would the President of the United States have any other than high motives of Constitutional duty when he put my bill in his pocket, which I feel so deep an interest in? Of course he would not. He was active under a sense of high public duty. So I verily believe, let me do him the honor to say. For, gentlemen, he is a high-toned, noble and generous man; that, however, you and I have differed with him in reference to this or that appointment, however, much we have believed him mistaken in his policy, here, there or elsewhere, nevertheless, give the devil his due, and give him the credit to say he has acted from a high sense of duty to his party and to the Constitution of the country. Now, my friends, [a voice—How about Cuba?] I have nothing to say about Cuba; I want it as much as you. [How about Greytown?] Nothing left of that. They were nothing but pirates, and have gone where all pirates ought to go. Now, my friends, it has been perhaps not alone a work of supererogation that I have undertaken to counsel the Democratic party of the City of New-York to-night. It may be regarded as an act of impertinence. It is no so designed. What I say to you I say because I hope that coming from a stranger, coming from a man who lives remotely from you—a man who is professionally familiar with the effect which your operations in New-York have upon parties in different parts of the country, in the hope that it may animate you, my friends, the multitude of the Democratic party in the City of New-York to bury all dissensions that weaken the party, and unite together as one man, putting your own mighty, powerful shoulder to the wheel of the Democratic party, which will roll out over all obstacles; obstacles greater than can be piled up by Abolitionism, Maine Lawism, or Know Nothingism. I have no reason to hope you will leave here to-night with any sentiments nearer union of the Democratic party than you came here. With the Democratic party I must go, with its head in the dust. We are running to the ground, and we shall be kept there until the Democratic party of the City of New-York, rising in its majesty and union, shall throw aside all these clogs of dissension and disunion.

The Chairman announced that Mr. DOUGLAS was unable, in consequence of illness, to be present. [Cries of "COCHRANE," "RYNDERS."]

Capt. RYNDERS said that it was unnecessary to call on New-Yorkers while there were strangers on the stand.

The Chairman introduced Hon. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Chief Justice of Iowa, who offered a few remarks, and was followed by Dr. CONNERY, and the demonstration so ended.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

WELCOME TO MR. LITTLEJOHN.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 7, 1855.

The return of Mr. LITTLEJOHN to the Assembly, this morning, was the signal for spontaneous and repeated cheering. During his absence he had appealed to the people of his city for a verdict upon his speech and vote in favor of Mr. SEWARD. He had been nominated for Mayor of Oswego, with the distinct understanding that he should consider the verdict of his townsmen final on the issue which had been raised against him. He had been twice to large and mixed audiences, stated his motives, his principles, and his actions, and had stood before them to refute any charges they had to bring against him—to answer any questions touching his discharge of his duties as their representative in the Legislature. The result is alike flattering to the man and to the constituency he represents. By a majority of 470 he has been elected Mayor, and thus the people, the great tribunal, have passed upon the slanders and falsehoods so industriously circulated against him. It is but once in an age that right and honesty has so speedy and signal a triumph over error and malice, and Mr. LITTLEJOHN may well be gratified by the trial, and proud of the verdict.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Almost every day some sensitive mortal has "a question of privilege." We had one to-day in the House. These are generally made up of bosh. The one to-day made no exception to the general run of them.

THE NEW-YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY

Petition the Legislature for the continuation of the annual donation of $1,000 in aid of the funds of the institution, and also the sum of $1,000 appropriated last year, but which was never received by the Infirmary, in consequence of an error on the part of the Engrossing Clerk.

I am afraid that the charitable institutions of the State will not now be as successful in their applications for State aid as they have heretofore been. The State Treasury is empty, and though the Legislature may ever so much desire to afford such aid as is asked, the want of funds will compel members to respond "No," when their feelings would prompt them to say "Aye."

A GRAND JURY OUT OF ORDER.

Your Grand Juries in the City of New-York have some strange ideas of their duties. For instance, among the remonstrances presented this morning, was one from the last Grand Jury of the county, against the passage of a law amending the present police laws of the City. I had always supposed that Grand Juries were empaneled to inquire into violations of laws, and not to instruct legislators in their duty. New-Yorkers are entitled to some latitude, but it seems to me that they are going it somewhat strong, when their Grand Juries pass *pro* or *con* upon municipal regulations.

THE BROOKLYN GERMAN ASYLUM

Wants the Senate and Assembly to remember them in the annual appropriation bill to the amount usually apportioned to that Institution.

A NEW APPOINTING POWER.

Among the bills presented to the Senate this morning, was one authorizing the Trustees of the New-York Corn Exchange each year to appoint a Commissioner of Deeds. Why do the gentlemen of the Corn Exchange exhibit so much modesty in their requests? While they are about it, would they not as well ask to make selection of Port Wardens, Harbor Masters, etc., in and about the City? It would doubtless relieve His Excellency, the Governor, from making nominations, and save the Senate some trouble in confirming those nominations.

SANDY HOOK PILOTS' CHARITABLE FUND.

A bill was introduced this morning to incorporate the Sandy Hook Pilots' Charitable Fund. The trustees named are HENRY HARLINSON, ROBERT DENT, ALBERT C. MALCOLM, THOS. ORR, JAMES FOLEY. The Fund is to be devoted to making provision for the support of members, who, by age, sickness or accident, are incapacitated from pursuing their professional calling, and for the support of the widows and orphans of members, and defraying the funeral expenses of members. The corporation is authorized to hold real estate not exceeding in amount $100,000.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

Senator PUTNAM introduced the following bill relative to the manner of executing and foreclosing chattel mortgages, and the redemption of property held by said mortgages. It provides:

1. That the right of the mortgagor to redeem property may be exercised at any time previous to the sale of the property.

2. In case of default to pay a debt secured by a mortgage, the mortgagee may sell the property at auction, giving the same notice thereof as is given of sales under execution from a justice's court.

3. Any property mortgaged may be levied upon and sold, providing the creditor making such levy shall first pay to the mortgagee the money secured to be paid by the mortgage.

4. When a sum is tendered to a mortgagee, under the last section, he shall state the amount due on said mortgage under oath.

5. In case the mortgagee shall refuse to receive the payment of his demand, the creditor may sell the property, and the purchaser shall have an absolute title thereto, unless the mortgagee shall make and deliver the affidavit named in section 3, in which case the sale shall be made subject to the claim.

6. In case of sale by the creditor, two days' previous notice thereof shall be given to the mortgagee or his agent.

PRISON CONTRACTS MADE BY LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.

They are doing some extraordinary legislation here this Winter, and considering some extraordinary propositions. One of these came up to the Senate this morning in the shape of a bill to authorize the Agent, etc., of the Sing Sing Prison to make a contract for the services of a number of convicts not exceeding 1,000, to be employed in the business of quarrying, splitting, sawing and removing stone from the quarries on the State lands adjacent to the Prison. The contract to be made for fifteen years, the price to be paid fifty cents per day for each convict employed upon the contract. The contractor to be guaranteed the exclusive use of the quarries on the State lands, and the right to get out and quarry stone thereon.

This bill is reported from the Committee on State Prisons, for the *consideration* of the Senate. If it is intended really and seriously to press this proposition, I think the Senate will do well to give it much consideration before it yields its sanction to the scheme. When such a consideration seems inevitable I shall deem it necessary to offer some conclusions in relation to it—but until such an event is manifest it is hardly worth while to waste time and space on it.

AN EXCAVATION BILL.

Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee to whom was referred the petition for a repeal or modification of the act of January 24, 1855, in relation to excavations, made a report this morning, from which I gather the following—which as it may be considered an official construction of the act, will doubtless interest a large number of your readers.

That the law was required to protect property from ruin, by the deep excavations which it is now the custom to make; that under this law there is no limitation to the depth which owners are allowed to dig for cellars, &c.; that any one, however, intending to dig more than ten feet below the curb, must support the adjoining wall; provided the owner gives the necessary permission to enter his premises for the purpose of so doing; that they find great injury has been done to the property of those least able to bear it—such as widows and aged persons of limited means, and sometimes to the property of fatherless children; and that the Legislature in passing this law, regarded the requirement, of long standing, of "doing unto others as we would they should do unto us." It is also mentioned that this bill was passed last Winter in the Senate, but was not acted upon in the Assembly—that it was again introduced early this Session, and was, some time before both Houses, and no objections are made to its passage—that its provisions seem to have been misunderstood by the petitioners; but the Committee believe that the justice and the policy of the law cannot be doubted. The Senate having adopted the reasoning and report of the Committee, it is believed that its construction, if any was required, is now settled.

POLICE CLERKS' BILL.

In the Assembly this afternoon, the bill to regulate the appointment of police clerks, was taken from the table and passed. It will no doubt pass the Senate.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

NEW-YORK CITY—*Notaries*—Samuel A. Phillips, George D. Dowling, Wm. B. Winterton, Frederick W. King, Henry H. Rice, John W. Downing, Wm. Grandin, Charles R. Fleming. *Commissioners of Emigration*—James Kelly and Geo. W. Blunt.

DUTCHESS—*Notaries*—De Witt C. Marshall, of Rhinebeck; Frederick W. Davis, of Poughkeepsie.

KINGS—*Notaries*—John Oakley, of Flatbush; Samuel C. Barnes, of Brooklyn.

ORANGE—*Notary*—Francis Scott, of Newburg.

WESTCHESTER—*Notary*—Dan. McCord, of Sing Sing.

GREENE—*Loan Commissioners*—John M. Cook, of Catskill, and Andrew B. Houghtailing, of Coxsackie.

WASHINGTON—*Loan Commissioners*—Augustus S. Frank, of Granville, and Peter Hill, of Jackson.

ONEIDA—*Notary*—J. Milton Butler, of Utica. *Loan Commissioner*—Lorenzo Rouse, of Paris.

ONONDAGA—*Notary*—Jireh Sherman, of Syracuse.

J. B. S.

The Vacant Judgeship.

From the Albany Evening Journal, March 7.

It will be seen by the following correspondence that the vacant seat on the Bench of the New-York Supreme Court has been tendered to, and declined by SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, Esq.

The Governor was influenced, we doubt not, in offering this place to Mr. BLATCHFORD, by a two-fold consideration, viz.: to secure the services of a laborious, enlightened and upright Judge, and to manifest his sense of the political treachery which deprived the State of his services as a Judge in the Seventh Judicial District four years ago.

There are but few, if any young men in the legal profession who are growing more rapidly into usefulness than Mr. BLATCHFORD. Whether he remains permanently at the Bar, or hereafter goes upon the Bench, his course will be onward:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, March 5, 1855.

SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, Esq.—*My Dear Sir*: I have the pleasure of tendering you the appointment to the office of Judge of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of HENRY P. EDWARDS. Hoping you will find it convenient to accept, and awaiting your reply,

I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,
MYRON H. CLARK.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1855.

His Excellency MYRON H. CLARK—*Dear Sir*: I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 5th inst., in which you tender me an appointment as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. HENRY P. EDWARDS.

While I am profoundly grateful for this high mark of your partiality and regard, I must still beg of you to allow me to say that I cannot feel that I ought to accept the appointment. Considerations, both public and private, of controlling force, impel me to this determination. I am, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant,

SAMUEL BLATCHFORD.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Army Resignations.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 7.

BENJ. MCCULLOUGH says that he shall send in his resignation of a majority in the new Regiments, observing that but a single field officer being taken outside the Army list is not treating his class fairly.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 7.

T. P. SHAFFNER, of Kentucky, was admitted an Attorney and Counsellor of the Supreme Court.

No. 90.—David Rush, plaintiff in error, *vs.* James J. Pearson, administrator *de bonis non* of Marbon Cooper. Cause was argued by James A. Bayard for plaintiff, and J. J. Crittenden for defendant.

No. 3—original Docket.—The State of Florida *vs.* The State of Georgia. Several motions filed by counsel were argued by Governor Westcott for complainant, and Senator Badger for respondent.

Municipal Elections.

RONDOUT, Wednesday, March 7.

ULSTER COUNTY—Twelve towns have been heard from, and in every one of them the Know-Nothings have elected their ticket. The town of Kingston gives HENDRICK, the Know-Nothing candidate for Supervisor, 234 majority over all.

The Know-Nothings at Kingston and in the vicinity are rejoicing to-night over their victory in the County, by torch-light processions and firing of guns.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 7.

Our municipal election yesterday passed off quietly. L. D. BOONE, the Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor, was elected by a small majority. Three wards have not been counted, but the Know-Nothing ticket is generally elected.

LOCKPORT, Wednesday, March 7.

The entire Anti-Know-Nothing charter ticket, excepting one Trustee, has been elected by an average majority of 40. ABIJAH H. MOSS, Anti-Know-Nothing President, received 45 majority over VAN VALKENBURGH, Know-Nothing.

BINGHAMTON, Wednesday, March 7.

CORTLAND COUNTY.—In the town of Homer the Know-Nothings have elected their ticket. In the town of Cortlandville the Temperance ticket has been triumphant.

PORT JERVIS, Wednesday, March 7.

At the charter election held here yesterday, the Know-Nothings elected their ticket by a large majority.

VALATIE, Wednesday, March 7.

In Old Kinderhook the whole Know-Nothing ticket is elected. Mr. CONENT, for Supervisor, 125 majority.

BINGHAMTON, Wednesday, March 7.

The charter election in Hornelsville yesterday resulted in the entire Know-Nothing ticket being elected.

The Great India Rubber Case—Verdict for Horace H. Day.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, March 7.

The case of Horace H. Day *vs.* Isaac Hartshorn, which has been on trial here before the Circuit Court since the 23d of January last, was decided this morning by a verdict in favor of HORACE H. DAY, for the sum of $4,000—being damages for the use of the Chaffee patent for three months—the time covered in the plaintiff's declaration. The main questions raised at the trial were the validity of the Chaffee patent, and the title of the plaintiff to that patent, and whether certain papers under which the defendants claimed title were fraudulently procured. The verdict was general for the plaintiff on all the questions submitted to the Jury. The case was argued for the plaintiff by N. RICHARDSON of New-York, and THOMAS A. JENCKS of Providence, and for the defendant by JAMES T. BRADY of New-York, and CHAS. S. BRADLEY of Providence.

Meeting at Boston of the Stockholders of the Western Railroad Company.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 7.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Western Railroad, held this morning, it was voted not to petition the Legislature for leave to use the sinking fund to the amount of a million and a half of dollars, to build a second track from Albany to Springfield. It was, however, voted that it was expedient to build a second track. I. INGERSOLL BOWDITCH was appointed Supervisor of the sinking fund.

Naval Intelligence.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, March 7.

Naval Constructor HARTT has examined the sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, and reports her seaworthy. The officers of the vessel disagree with him; a survey will, consequently, be ordered by the Department.

The *Bainbridge* has been towed up to the Navy-yard. The storm she encountered was terrific, and during its continuance she lost three guns and two anchors, had her bulwarks carried away, and was otherwise injured. Her officers say that she is a fine sea vessel.

The New-Jersey Legislature—State Temperance Convention, &c.

TRENTON, N.J., Wednesday, March 7.

The House had a great struggle on the Special Bank Bill this morning, when the Mount Holly Bank Bill was taken up, and elicited a lengthy discussion. Charges of bribery were made this afternoon, and it was said that $1,000 had been offered to Mr. DECKER, of Sussex, to vote for the bill. Another charge was, that those interested in the Free Banks had abducted one of the members of the House. Committees were appointed to investigate the charges, when the bill providing for an air line was taken up, and Mr. PARRY was speaking upon it when the House adjourned.

At the State Temperance Convention held here to-day, the attendance was very small. Strong resolutions were passed against the Minority Bill, and in favor of the Liquor Bill rejected.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 7.

Arrived at this port to-day, ship *Cape Cod*, from Calcutta, October 22, and from Sand Heads, the 29th. On the 14th ult., in latitude 26°, longitude 60°, fell in with the wreck of the brig *Emily Dodge*, MARSHALL, from Jacksonville for Guadaloupe, and took off the captain, mate and four seamen. The *Emily Dodge* had been capsized in a squall, February 6, and one of the seamen was drowned. His name was DAVID HASKELL, of Deer Island, Maine.

The Slave Abduction Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 7.

Police Officer JOHNSON has returned from Harrisburg with a warrant from Gov. POLLOCK to remove R. WARWICK charged with the abduction of a female slave from New-Orleans. Mayor CONRAD, however, has determined not to permit JOHNSON to go to New-Orleans with the prisoner, who will be retained here until the arrival of an officer from that city.

A Bank Trouble.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The Treasurer of Ashtabula County this afternoon attempted to force open the vault of the Farmers' Branch Bank, in this city, to collect taxes due at Ashtabula. He was ejected by the Cashier, Mr. HUBBARD. Great excitement is prevailing. The Treasurer has gone after help, and it is supposed he will soon return to make another attempt.

Adjournment of the Indiana Legislature without Electing a United States Senator.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 7.

The Legislature of Indiana has adjourned *sine die*, without electing a United States Senator or any State officers, and these latter cannot be filled by the Governor.

Navigation of the Ohio River, etc.

WHEELING, Va., Wednesday, March 7.

The Ohio River is now in good navigable condition. A number of boats are now running.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Wednesday, March 7.

The river at this point is 8 feet 3 inches deep, and the rise continues. The ice is giving way in both rivers. Packets will commence running to-morrow.

Destruction of a Sash and Planing Mill by Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 7.

JOHN MCCULLOUGH's sash and planing mill, on Willow and Twelfth-streets, was totally destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is very heavy.

Death of Bishop Reynolds.

COLUMBIA, Tuesday, March 6.

We have received here New-Orleans papers of Friday, but they contain nothing of importance.

REYNOLDS, the Catholic Bishop of Charleston, is dead.

Non-Arrival of the Pacific.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, March 7—12 M.

Nothing up to this hour has been heard of the steamship *Pacific*, now due from Liverpool.

Political Gossip.

We do not know that the reports which the following Card is intended to correct, have reached this City in such a form as to give them any consequence, though we understand they have been circulating for some days in Albany. Knowing how fertile the Capital is in political gossip of this kind, and knowing also how little foundation there is for it in fact, we have paid but little attention hitherto to the absurd and malicious rumors that have reached our ears. The Albany *Atlas* having printed some of the reports in question, published the following note, giving them a very direct and satisfactory denial:

Editors Atlas: I have not, hitherto, thought it necessary to reply to the many attacks, libelous and semi-libelous, of the partisan press upon me, knowing that a certain latitude must be allowed to political hostility, willing to laugh at what was merely witty for such attacks, and trusting to the discrimination of the public, or the magnanimity of my opponents to correct what was simply wicked. But lest my longer silence should be misinterpreted, I ask, of your sense of justice, the privilege of a brief reply to some allusions which you make to me in the *Atlas* of last evening.

The assertion "that the members of the Governor's Staff have peremptorily demanded the removal of the Engineer-in-chief," is destitute of the least semblance of verity, as is also the allusion to a "nose-wringing process," which is given as the pretext for the alleged action of the staff. Though I cannot see how a man's position or character can be at all compromised by an unprovoked and ruffianly assault upon him, even though it proceeds to the extremity of a "nose-wringing process," yet, in the instance alluded to, no such outrage was perpetrated; the story is simply a gross exaggeration of the fact that a drunken man, a few evenings since, to resent some fancied injury, attempted, in a public room at Congress Hall, to strike me; I coolly warded off the blow, and turned upon my heel, and left him, not choosing to be involved in the disgrace of a public fight with a man too tipsy to be either conscious of, or responsible for his actions.

Permit me to add that I hold myself responsible to the public for all my acts, to the same extent that any other citizen is responsible; but I do not recognize the right of any drunken ruffian to catechise me, or to interfere with my official duties. I shrink from no scrutiny of my conduct, official or unofficial; on the contrary, when certain editors, for purposes best known to themselves, have given currency to rumors and insinuations affecting my integrity, I have defied them to the proof; and I will defy them to substantiate, if they can, a single fact to my disparagement, or anything that can be tortured to my prejudice in the estimation of fair minded men, of any party whatever; and I do hereby give the broadest and most comprehensive denial to every "rumor" or accusation which has been published against me in any way affecting my integrity as a man, either in a private or official capacity.

Trusting to your magnanimity to give this communication a place in your columns, I remain, very respectfully, yours,

J. J. CHAMBERS.

ALBANY, March 6, 1855.

Later from Curacoa.

By the arrival of the bark *Venus*, Capt. ATKINSON, we have advices from Curacoa to Feb. 9. Salt is very scarce and high, and is selling at seventy cents per barrel in the harbor, and sixty on the coast. There is none to be had at Bonaire.

EDITORIAL RESIGNATION.—Mr. BAKEWELL, who has for sometime past been associated in an editorial capacity with the St. Louis *Intelligencer*, announces through the columns of that paper his withdrawal from the connection. His reasons are stated to be, the recent committals of the *Intelligencer* to the cause of Know-Nothingism. Mr. BAKEWELL is a Catholic.

THE OSTEND CONFERENCE.

Additional Letters from Messrs. Marcy and Soule.

[No. 2.] *Mr. Marcy to Mr. Soulé.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, July [illegible], 1854.

SIR: There are circumstances in the affairs of Spain having a connection with this country which give unusual importance at this time to the mission to that Government. The proximity of her remaining possessions in this hemisphere—the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico—to the United States, the present condition of the former, and the rumors of contemplated changes in its internal affairs, complicate our relations with Spain. The Island of Cuba, on account of its magnitude, situation, fine climate and rich productions—far superior in all respects to any in the West India group—is a very desirable possession to Spain, and, for the same reasons, very difficult for her to retain in its present state of dependence. The opinion generally prevails among the European nations that the Spanish dominion over it is insecure. This was clearly evinced by the alacrity with which both England and France, on occasion of the late disturbances in Cuba, volunteered their aid to sustain the Spanish rule over it, and by their recent proposition to the United States for a tripartite convention to guaranty its possession to Spain. Without an essential change in her present policy—such a change as she will most likely be unwilling to make—she cannot, it is confidently believed, long sustain, unaided, her present connection with that island. What will be its destiny after it shall cease to be a dependency of Spain is a question with which some of the principal powers of Europe have seen fit to concern themselves, and in which the United States have a deep and direct interest.

I had occasion recently, in preparing instructions for our minister to London, to present the views of the President in relation to the interference of Great Britain, as well as of France, in * * * * Cuban affairs. To spare myself the labor of again going over the same ground, I herewith furnish you with an extract from those instructions.

The policy of the Government of the United States in regard to Cuba, in any contingency calling for our interposition, will depend in a great degree upon the peculiar circumstances of the case, and cannot, therefore, now be presented with much precision beyond what is indicated in the instructions before referred to. Nothing will be done on our part to disturb its present connection with Spain, unless the character of that connection should be so changed as to affect our present or prospective security. While the United States would resist at every hazard the transference of Cuba to any European nation, they would exceedingly regret to see Spain resorting to any power for assistance to uphold her rule over it. Such a dependence on foreign aid would, in effect, invest the auxiliary with the character of a protector, and give it a pretext to interfere in our affairs, and also generally in those of the North American Continent. In case of collision with the United States, such protecting power would be in a condition to make nearly the same use of that island to annoy us as it could do if it were the absolute possessor of it. We have recently learned, in the instance of Central America, what a protectorate means and to what uses it may be devoted. There is not a very great difference between the protector and the possessor of a territory, and when the possessor is weak and the protector strong, the distinction, we apprehend, would in effect be annihilated. The one in reality furnishes the other a pretext for interfering in the concerns of neighboring nations as the other.

While Spain remains in fact, as well as in name, the Sovereign of Cuba, she can depend upon our maintaining our duty as a neutral nation towards her, however difficult it may be. In this respect the future will be as the past has been. She is fully aware of the efforts this Government has made on late occasions to preserve our neutral relations with her. In these efforts she has the most indubitable proof of our determination to respect her rights, and cannot expect or ask more or other assurance than our past course of conduct has given of our friendship, and of our intention to do everything which depends upon this Government to strengthen and improve it. Our neutrality laws are, I believe, as stringent as those of any other country; they could not be made more restrictive without violating the constitutional rights of our citizens. In the archives of the legation there is a copy of those laws, to which you can readily refer, should it become necessary, to show that the legislative branch of our Government has been careful to provide means of preventing our people from engaging with other nations in the Executive has been prompt and energetic to use them for that purpose. Our country is open to the reception of the distressed and unfortunate of all nations. Millions have renounced their natural allegiance and selected the United States for their home. Those who are born here, as well as those who have come from foreign lands, are cast, and cannot be placed under obligations to [illegible]. Our Government can try to restrain [illegible] respect the rights of those nations which are at peace with the United States.

Whenever oppression has provoked revolt, the sufferers are ever the objects of sympathy. Ardent and enthusiastic spirits rally to their standard. Should the rule of Spain over Cuba be so severe as to excite revolutionary movements in that island, she will undoubtedly find volunteers in the ranks of the Cubans from various countries, and, owing to very obvious causes, more from the United States, probably, than from any other; but it would be unjust to impute to this and the other Governments to which these volunteers formerly belonged an unfriendly disposition towards her, or a desire to aid clandestinely in the attempt to wrest the island from her. There is reason to believe that Spain herself, as well as other European Governments, suspects that the people of the United States are desirous of detaching Cuba from its present transatlantic dependence, regardless of the rights of Spain, with a view of annexing it to this Union; and that our Government was disposed to connive at the participation of our citizens in the past disturbances in that island, and would again do so on the recurrence of similar events. Our defence against such an unfounded suspicion, and the only one which self-respect allows us to make, is an appeal to our past course.

In the views which you may present in regard to Cuba you will act with reference to this suspicion, and do what you can to allay it and to inspire a just confidence in our fair intentions in this as well as all other respects.

Our Minister at Madrid, during the administration of President POLK, was instructed to ascertain if Spain was disposed to transfer Cuba to the United States for a liberal pecuniary consideration. I do not understand, however, that it was at that time the policy of this Government to acquire that island unless its inhabitants were very generally disposed to concur in the transfer. Under certain conditions, the United States might be willing to purchase it; but it is scarcely expected that you will find Spain—should you attempt to ascertain her views upon the subject—at all inclined to enter into such a negotiation. There is reason to believe that she is under obligations to Great Britain and France not to transfer this island to the United States. Were there nothing else to justify this belief but the promptness with which these two Powers sent their naval forces to her aid in the late Cuban disturbances—the proposition for a Tripartite Convention to guaranty Cuba to Spain—and, what is more significant than either of the above facts, the sort of joint protest by England and France, to which I adverted in my instructions to Mr. BUCHANAN, against some of the views presented in Mr. EVERETT's letter of the 1st of December last to Mr. SARTIGES, the French Minister—would alone be satisfactory proof of such an arrangement. Independent of any embarrassment of this nature, there are many other reasons for believing that Spain will pertinaciously hold on to Cuba, and that the separation, whenever it takes place, will be the work of violence.

In the present aspect of the case, the President does not deem it proper to authorize you to make any proposition for the purchase of that island. There is now no hope, as he believes, that such a proposition would be favorably received, and the offer of it might, and probably would, be attended with injurious effects. Without making approaches to the Spanish authorities upon this subject, you may be able to get information that may be important in shaping our future policy in regard to Cuba. It is very desirable for this Government to know, and your position may enable you to ascertain, what arrangements have been made with Great Britain and France, in regard to sustaining the present dominion of Spain over Cuba, and how far they, or either of them, are urging a change in the internal condition of the island, particularly in regard to the slaves now there, or to the present system of labor.

The views of the President are presented as explicitly as they well can be at this time in the extract which accompanies these instructions as to what would be the policy of this Government in certain contingencies there alluded to. It may be that you will find Spain disposed to take a wise forecast of the future, and then anticipate an inevitable event. She cannot but see that at no distant period Cuba will release itself, or be released, from its present Colonial subjection. In one way or another these ties will be severed. In view of the strong probability, not to say the certainty, of such an event, Spain might, in a manner consistent with her national honor and advantageous to her interests, anticipate this result, and give birth to an independent nation of her own race, retaining, at the same time, a commercial intercourse with it as profitable as she can have in a connection upheld and prolonged by force.

If Cuba could be emancipated from a European dominion, the United States would probably be relieved from all the anxieties they now feel in regard to its future destiny. It would, in that case, fall necessarily into the American continental system, and contribute to its stability, instead of exposing it to danger. You will, if a fair occasion be offered, favor this view of the case, but, at the same time, take special care not to excite suspicions of sinister views on the part of this Government, nor to wound the sensibility of an ancient and proud nation. The United States would cordially favor such a voluntary separation, and, if necessary to effect it, would be willing to contribute something more substantial than their good will towards an object so desirable to them; but what they would do in furtherance of it cannot be precisely specified until it is more distinctly seen what would be required on their part to ensure its accomplishment. On this interesting subject, this Department is very desirous of obtaining early and full information, not only of the views of the Government of Spain and the people of Cuba, but of the disposition of European powers to favor or obstruct a measure of vast political and commercial importance. Your position [illegible]

tion, it is believed, will enable you to ascertain those [illegible]. When the nature of your communication is such as to require secrecy, you are [illegible] to the proper precaution to effect that object. Should it be necessary to employ special messengers for that purpose, the expense thus incurred will be allowed in the settlement of your accounts. I do not, however, apprehend that your means of precaution need go further than to insure the delivery of your more important dispatches to our dispatch agent in London. In most instances it will be safe to use the ordinary mode of transmitting them.

There are other matters less delicate and important, [illegible] interest to the country, to which I will direct your attention.

On the supposition that no change is to take place in the relations between Spain and Cuba, that arbitrary power by the former is for some time longer to repress discontent in the latter, this Government has a right to demand exemption from the annoyances which are likely to result from such a condition of things. Our flag must be respected and our commerce relieved from embarrassments by the Cuban authorities. The United States can not submit to have their merchant vessels, though in the vicinity of that island, searched or detained on their lawful voyages. This Department has already had occasion to present several complaints of our citizens for wrongs to their persons and property to the Government of Spain, but these complaints have not received the attention they deserved. Demands of indemnity for injuries have been answered by unsatisfactory explanations. Our steamships, on their trips between New-Orleans and New-York, have been vexatiously detained on several occasions in the port of Havana, causing serious detriment to their owners, and great annoyance to numerous passengers on board. Spain ought to be aware that the frequent recurrence of these causes of irritation, even if the acts complained of could be justified by the extraordinary powers vested in the local authorities of that island, tend to impair the amicable relations between the two countries. I trust that you will be able to convince her Catholic Majesty's Government of the impolicy, as well as injustice, of this conduct on the part of its Cuban agents, and the injurious consequences which must result from a persistence in this course. If the anomalous condition of Cuba has rendered it necessary, in the judgment of Spain, to adopt stringent and harsh measures towards her own subjects in that colony, in order to restrain disaffection and enforce obedience to her rule, she is bound to take every precaution to prevent the evils of such a policy from reaching the citizens of other Governments. Our past experience shows that when such is the case, these evils are aggravated by the embarrassments thrown in the way of obtaining redress. The Captain General is not vested with the power of holding political intercourse with the Governments or Consuls of the injured or complaining party. The appeal for redress is required to be made to the authorities at Madrid. This necessarily produces much delay, thereby aggravating wrongs and increasing irritation where speedy explanations might be satisfactory.

You are instructed to bring this subject to the attention of her Catholic Majesty's Government, and urge upon it the importance of an arrangement for the expeditious settlement of difficulties, which will undoubtedly arise, as unfortunately they have heretofore too often arisen, in the intercourse of our citizens with Cuba. When the complaints of our citizens have been presented to the Court at Madrid, they have not received prompt attention, and redress has been evaded by delay. There are some cases now pending, as you will perceive by the papers in the archives of the Legation at Madrid, to which you are expected to give early attention, while there are others which, after protracted negotiation, seem to have been laid aside. In a future communication I shall probably bring the latter to your notice, with particular instructions in relation to them.

There is not now, nor has there ever been, a commercial treaty between the United States and Spain. That of 1795 was what it purported to be—"a treaty of friendship, limits, and navigation." It contained but few provisions relative to trade between the two countries, and those clauses, by the construction which Spain has given to the treaty, do not apply to our commercial intercourse with her colonies, the part to which regulations are particularly required. In the direct trade between the two countries, tonnage duties have been equalized by legislation, and a similar effect was attempted to be produced in the same way in regard to importation in the colonial trade, but with very ill success. Our legislation on that subject, particularly the act of 1834, has failed in its object, which was to induce Spain to abandon her discriminating duties on the cargoes of vessels in the ports of her colonies. It has operated injuriously on the trade of both countries, more so probably on the trade of the United States than on that of Spain. She still persists in the discrimination in favor of Spanish vessels by imposing a less duty on their cargoes in her colonial ports than that imposed on the cargoes of foreign vessels. The United States, being prohibited by their Constitution from imposing an export duty, have counteracted this discrimination indirectly by an increased tonnage duty on Spanish vessels clearing for a colonial Spanish port equivalent to the amount of discrimination in their favor on their cargoes in such ports over the cargoes imported in American bottoms. The effect of this law has been to divert the trade in Spanish vessels between the colonies of Spain and the United States to other countries, and to reduce our exports to those colonies. Should the scheme which has been made in Congress to repeal the act of 1834 succeed, our commerce with Cuba and Porto Rico would still be embarrassed by discriminating duties not likely to be removed except by a commercial convention.

Considering the proximity of Cuba to the United States and the [illegible] of Spain, together with the [illegible] of our trade with her colonial possessions, it seems to be almost necessary that there should be direct political intercourse between the Captain General of that Island and our Consul at Havana, in order to prevent difficulties and preserve a good understanding between the two countries. Had such an intercourse been open and free, some recent occurrences which have caused much irritation might have been prevented, or speedily arranged in a satisfactory manner.

There are several other subjects of interest to the people of each country, which might very properly be regulated by a commercial convention. Should you ascertain that the Government of Spain is disposed to enter into such a convention, these subjects will be presented to your consideration, with an authority to negotiate a commercial treaty. The desire on the part of the United States for such a treaty looks beyond mutual commercial advantages—an important object to both countries—it has regard to a better security for preserving the good understanding now subsisting between this country and Spain.

I am, Sir, respectfully your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

PIERRE SOULE, Esq., &c., &c., Madrid.

[No. 16.] *Mr. Marcy to Mr. Soule.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 22, 1854.

SIR: I have received your dispatch of the 10th ult., (not numbered) which is accompanied by the reply of Mr. CALDERON DE LA BARCA, the Minister of Foreign Relations of Spain, to the demand you were instructed to make for the unjustifiable seizure of the *Black Warrior* and her cargo. So far as respects the amount of pecuniary indemnity claimed, the aspect of the case has been changed since the demand was presented to the Spanish Government, by the return of the property, and the acceptance thereof by the consignee of the owners of the *Black Warrior*; but as respects the wrong and insult to the nation, it still retains its original features.

Besides the damages sustained by the owners and the passengers—considerable in amount—not compensated for by the surrender of the property, there are more important matters which still remain unadjusted. As to these matters, the final reply of Mr. CALDERON to the demand of indemnity is unsatisfactory.

It is not my purpose, in this communication, to expose all the evasions and to correct the numerous misstatements contained in that reply. The demand upon her Catholic Majesty's Government was accompanied by documents detailing the transaction, and the facts by which it was sustained were nearly all authenticated by the oaths of credible witnesses. It was but reasonable, therefore, to expect that those facts would be fairly met, if denied, or modified in a way to change the character of the transaction, this Government had a right to expect some proof to support or to warrant such denial or modification. In this just expectation it has been disappointed. The communication of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Relations is drawn, as he declares, "in the spirit of impartiality and justice," from the information furnished to his Government from Cuba, by the very persons, it is fair to infer, who are charged with having committed the wrongs in the case of the *Black Warrior*. If that information warrants the statements made in the reply, then it will appear, from the examination I propose to give them, that the authorities at Cuba have grossly abused the confidence of their own Government by the suppression of some of the main facts of the case and the perversion of others. Instead of reporting the occurrence accurately, they have palmed upon their Government a defence of their conduct, with very little respect to what really took place.

The more important features of the case as presented by the Spanish Government are unsustained by any evidence whatever. That Government ought to have been aware that as a statement of facts authenticated by evidence, a mere contradiction having, for aught that appears, no better foundation than the bare assertion of subordinate officials implicated as the perpetrators of the alleged outrage, would be entirely unsatisfactory to this Government. The disingenuous perversion of some of the language of the agents of the owners of the *Black Warrior*, used in their efforts to rescue the property from the grasp of the Cuban authorities, does not furnish [illegible] any evidence that there is a disposition on the part of Spain to meet the just requirements of this Government.

In the attempt to procure the release of the *Black Warrior*, and the remission of the fine of six thousand dollars, those agents used some expressions which have been unfairly construed by the Spanish Government into an admission that the revenue laws had been violated and the penalty of confiscation justly incurred. This is not the fair import of their language. They only admit that they were ignorant that the law, as then attempted to be enforced against them, was applicable to the case of the *Black Warrior*; and well might they allege that ignorance when it appears that those who were appointed by the Spanish Government to execute that law, did not know that it was applicable to that case. In the appeal of those agents to the Superintendent General of the Revenue, for the release of the property, *they concede that the manifest presented to the Custom House officers on the arrival of the Black Warrior* in port, on the trip in question, was not in a form such as was then required, and that they were ignorant that the manifest was not made in a legal and proper manner; and they assign as a reason for the improper entry, that the cargo in transit was entered in the same way on former occasions. The proof they offer is that the form of entry was adopted by the approval and the direction of the custom-house officers. The fault which the agents admitted the captain had committed was the omission to enter on the manifest the cargo as then required, but such omission, or error, if it may be so called, had occurred in other trips without exception being taken to it by the custom-house officers. Though it is not so stated in the application of the agents to the superintendent general, the evidence laid before the Spanish Government shows that the omission was made with the knowledge and by the direction of the visiting officers of the custom-house; and that those officers, when they gave the direction, knew there was a transit cargo on board. The language used by the agents of the *Black Warrior* does not imply an admission that the penalty sought to be enforced against that vessel and her cargo had been incurred; but, on the contrary, they claim exemption from it because they had done what they supposed the law required. But if the admission could be fairly construed to mean more than I have attributed to it, the aspect of the case, so far as national questions and injuries to other individuals than the owners are involved, would not be changed. What the agents of these owners may have done or said to obtain relief from ruinous exactions cannot be permitted to overrule the well-established facts of the case. Those facts must settle the true character of the transaction, and furnish the only grounds for the justification or the inculpation of the Cuban authorities.

Besides the owners of the *Black Warrior*, others were interested in the affair, and their claims are not to be compromised by the course those agents saw fit to take for the purpose of recovering the property illegally seized.

As to the facts in relation to the first point which I shall consider, there does not seem to be much disagreement. The *Black Warrior* was a packet ship performing voyages between New-York and Mobile, touching on each trip at the port of Havana, but not employed in "the commerce of importation" at that place. She had been engaged in this service eighteen months, and had touched at that port thirty-six times, for the purpose of delivering and receiving a mail, and landing and taking passengers on board. At each time, with scarcely an exception, she had a cargo under the hatches in transit for the American port to which she was bound. This part of the cargo had been manifested on former trips as *ballast*. On every arrival at Havana, the vessel had been visited by the Custom-House officers. It was a fact, of which these officers were not ignorant, that the *Black Warrior* had usually freight on board in transit from one American port to the other. Were there no proof of that fact, it would be fair to presume that they had such knowledge, and that they sanctioned the mode in use of manifesting the cargo by not taking exception to it on any former occasion. The captain and the consignee had reason to believe, and the conduct of the revenue officers furnished sufficient grounds for their belief, that a manifest in that form was a compliance with the revenue laws of that port. But this is not a matter of mere inference; it is an established fact.

I will refer to a document on file in the Custom House at Havana which shows that the revenue officers not only did know that the *Black Warrior* had a transit cargo on board when she touched at Havana, on her several trips, but that they were the first to describe the transit cargo as "ballast" in the manifest, and directed that term to be used in the entry of it upon the manifests thereafter to be presented.

The first time the *Black Warrior* touched at Havana, with a transit cargo on board, (the 11th of September, 1852,) the captain's entry on the manifest was in these words: "*No cargo to be landed at Havana; all in transit.*" Then followed a description of the ship stores on deck. The sworn translator of the Custom House rendered these expressions in Spanish as follows: "*Lastre y rancho,*" which, accurately translated, are "ballast and ship stores." Mr. TYNG, as he states upon oath, was directed by the collector to make the entries of the transit cargo in future as "*ballast*," and was also requested to direct the captain of the *Black Warrior* to make the entry in the same form. Similar directions were also given by the Custom House officers to the commanders and agents of others steamers touching at Havana with transit cargoes on board. The statement here made as to the manner in which the word *ballast* was introduced into the manifest of the *Black Warrior*, as descriptive of the cargo in transit, is proved by the original manifest of the vessel, dated the 5th of September, and the endorsement thereon made by the Revenue officers at Havana. Thus it clearly appears that the very officers appointed by the Spanish Government to execute the laws acquiesced in this mode of compliance with them. The practice of entering the transit cargo as ballast, sanctioned and directed by the Spanish officers charged with enforcing the revenue regulations at Havana, was not without countenance from, if it was not fully sustained by, the law itself. The caption of the regulations placed in the hands of the Captain of the *Black Warrior* on her arrival in the port of Havana, not only on her last, but on all previous trips, is as follows: "*Rules for the government of captains and supercargoes of Spanish and foreign vessels that may engage in the commerce of importation into the open ports of the Island of Cuba.*"

The *Black Warrior* being a packet-ship employed in trade between two American ports, and merely touching at Havana with a mail and passengers, could hardly be considered a vessel "engaged in the commerce of importation into the open ports of the Island of Cuba." If the officials at Cuba did not see fit to apply this regulation as to the manifest to that vessel, the consignee and captain might properly infer that it was not strictly applicable to such a vessel. Whether applicable or not, if those who were charged with the execution of the Revenue laws at Havana forebore for eighteen months, and during thirty-five trips to enforce the rule in regard to the form of the manifest, it might well be regarded by the agents of the *Black Warrior* as inapplicable to that vessel; but if originally intended to be so applied, it was certainly rendered inoperative by the approval and sanction of the Spanish authorities at the port of Havana.

There is a suggestion put forth hesitatingly in Mr. CALDERON's reply, that in previous trips, when the transit cargo was entered on the manifest as ballast, the revenue officers believed the *Black Warrior* really had no merchandise on board; but there is, however, an evident reluctance on his part to place the defence of these officers on a ground so weak, and, as he must have been aware, so easily subverted. The *Black Warrior* was advertised in the public papers at New-York and Mobile, as engaged in carrying freight between the two places, and had been long engaged in that business; and it was as well known at Havana as at New-York or Mobile, that she was rarely, if ever, without a transit cargo on board whenever she touched at the intermediate port of Havana. Upon the first manifest presented at the port of Havana, when the vessel had a transit cargo on board, the fact was clearly stated in the following entry: "No cargo to be landed at Havana; all in transit."

The documents accompanying the President's message to Congress of the 15th of March last, (a copy of which you placed in the hands of her Catholic Majesty's Minister of Foreign Relations,) distinctly stated the fact that the revenue officers at Havana did know that, on the previous trips of the *Black Warrior*, when she was entered on the manifest as *in ballast*, she had a transit cargo on board. This allegation is not fairly met in the reply of the Spanish Government, and there is a prudent unwillingness shown to put the case upon that issue.

From an affidavit of Mr. TYNG, the consignee of the *Black Warrior*—not one of the papers submitted to Congress by the President—I make one or two extracts to show what would have been the result if the Spanish Government had seen fit to place the justification of the officials at Havana directly, rather than evasively, upon the ground that the revenue officers at Havana did not know, when on former trips she was entered as in ballast, that she had a transit cargo on board. Mr. TYNG says:

"She (the *Black Warrior*) was entered and cleared on the 25th of February, and in ballast, as had always been done, according to orders given to us by the former Collector.

"The Captain, on his arrival, (28th of February,) handed his manifest to the boarding officer 'in ballast,' which was according to the instructions given to the Captain, as well as ourselves, when the steamer first commenced her trips to this port," Havana.

Under these circumstances, the application of the rule, now insisted on as to the manifest to the *Black Warrior*, was clearly an act of flagrant wrong—a procedure as unjust and outrageous as if a new law, highly penal in its provisions, had been enforced without previous promulgation or notice, involving an American vessel and cargo in the penalty of condemnation. It seems to be impossible to clothe the transaction with the character of an unintentional wrong.

The proposition put forth in the reply of the Spanish Government, that, if the law as to the manifest was suspended by the Cuban officials, they could at their pleasure revive it again without notice, and involve property to a vast amount in the penalty of confiscation without the injured parties having a right to indemnity or their Government a just cause of complaint, needs no better confutation than to be clearly stated.

Such would be the aspect of the case of the *Black Warrior*, if the declaration made by the Spanish Government, contained in Mr. CALDERON's reply to your demand could be sustained, "that neither he (the captain) nor the consignee was willing to amend the false manifest within the legal period of time."

If this declaration should be proved to be unfounded in fact, then upon another ground the whole proceeding against the *Black Warrior* must be regarded as illegal, and not the slightest semblance of justification under the revenue laws can be thrown over the transaction. To sustain this position, I refer to the revenue regulations which were placed in the hands of the Captain of the *Black Warrior*, on his arrival in the port of Havana. By looking at these regulations, it will be perceived by the first, that the Captain or Supercargo is required to present to the Custom-House officers visiting the ship a manifest on which the cargo is to be specified. The eighth rule is in these words: "During the twelve hours after having delivered the manifest, which are to commence from 6 o'clock in the morning until 7 at night, the Captain, Supercargo, or Consignee can make any alteration he thinks proper or necessary, and for this purpose he will call on the Collector, or, in his absence, on the Commander of the Custom-House officers, in service." If there were nothing more in the rules upon this subject, it would be a clear inference that no fault could be imputed to the captain or supercargo for an incorrect manifest until the expiration of the twelve hours; the penalty would attach after, but not before that time. The law, however, does not leave to inference this immunity from fault in the captain or supercargo in regard to the manifest. The ninth rule gives it in express terms. Its language is as follows: "The twelve hours prescribed in the rule No. 8 *having elapsed, all the packages or other goods which* have been omitted in the manifest will be confiscated, and the captain or supercargo fined in double the value of the same, in case the amount of the duties to be paid on the contents of the package or packages confiscated does not exceed $400," &c., &c.

It is rendered clear by the very language of the law that twelve hours were allowed for perfecting the manifest, and that no penalty is incurred for not doing so until that definite period has expired. The evidence in the case incontrovertibly establishes the fact that the *Black Warrior* was embargoed and her cargo seized and declared to be "confiscated" before the twelve hours had expired or approached the period of expiration. The *Black Warrior* had been in port less than eight hours when she was seized by the Spanish officials. This fact is clearly stated in the documents submitted to the Spanish Government, and no attempt is made to disprove it in the reply to the demand for satisfaction. The time of the arrival and of the seizure of the *Black Warrior*, is not a controverted fact. She arrived at 7 o'clock A. M., and was seized before 3 o'clock P. M., on the 28th of February. If, in truth, the manifest had been incorrect, and there had been no attempt to amend it, the law imposing penalties had not been violated when the seizure was made and the cargo declared "confiscated." In this view of the case, the conduct of the Cuban authorities was not only without law, but contrary to the express provisions of one of the regulations furnished to the captain of the vessel on his arrival in port. These authorities committed a wrong and an outrage even on the assumption that the Declaration of the Spanish Government is true, that "neither the captain nor consignee was willing to amend the false manifest within the legal period of time." If the legal period of time for making the amendment was not allowed to them before proceedings were instituted to enforce the penalty of confiscation, this assertion cannot be sustained, for they had the entire twelve hours in which to manifest their willingness and to make the correction, and until that time had expired they were not *in delicto*. The seizure was made before the law was broken. This fact, so clearly established by proof, is not put in issue by even a bare denial. No penalty had been incurred, and the steps taken to enforce one were illegal.

There is still another ground which is equally fatal to the justification offered by the Spanish Government in behalf of its authorities at Cuba.

It is not a mere allegation, but a fact well authenticated by proof, and that proof was furnished to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Relations before his reply, that there was a distinct offer at the Custom-House to amend the manifest within the twelve hours allowed by law. That fact, it is true, is denied in the Minister's reply, but he does not give the slightest intimation that he has any proof to sustain that denial. Could he or his Government believe that the United States would accept such a denial as sufficient to countervail the positive and clear evidence that such an offer was made within the legal period of time, and permission to make the amendment refused by the Custom-House officers, not upon the ground that the period within which the law allowed it to be done had expired, but upon a frivolous pretext not countenanced by any revenue regulation?

Unless the Spanish Government can sustain this important assertion, that there was a refusal by the captain and consignee, or unwillingness, as it is called in the reply, "to amend the manifest within the legal period of time," its attempt to justify or excuse the conduct of its Cuban officials must entirely fail. A fact of such vital importance to the defence of its Cuban subordinates, in so grave a matter of accusation, should not have rested on a simple unsupported official assertion. If the contrary had only been averred, and not proved, this declaration was too essential to the merits of the case to have been relied on without being sustained by some evidence. The fact of an offer to amend the manifest, so clearly stated and so well sustained by the documents furnished to the Spanish Government, is casually noticed in Mr. CALDERON's reply, as if it was a matter not in controversy; yet it was well known to him and to his Government when that reply was prepared, that the case, in their own view of it, mainly rested on the question whether there was or was not an offer in due time to amend the manifest.

It appears in document No. 1, appended to the reply of the Spanish Government, and used by it as evidence in the case, that the offer to amend the manifest was made by the consignee of the *Black Warrior* within eight hours of her arrival at Havana. This document will not be excepted to, as it is relied on to justify the proceedings against the *Black Warrior*. How does the reply meet the allegation and proofs that there was an offer to amend the manifest within the allowed period? It is only met by the simple assertion of the Minister of Foreign Relations that the captain and consignee "were unwilling to amend the false manifest within the legal period of time;" and this is made, as has been before stated, without reference to any evidence whatever to support it, and in opposition to proof sufficiently clear and strong to remove all doubt as to the fact that there was such an offer within the twelve hours allowed by law. For the purpose of showing that the assertion above quoted, from the reply of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Relations, is incorrect, I will now refer to some of the passages in the documents presented to the Spanish government.

The fact is thus stated in the dispatch of the United States Consul at Havana, dated 1st March last:

"In the meantime, Mr. TYNG, knowing that by law he had twelve hours to alter any entry, went to the Custom-House to make a post entry, thinking that this would settle the difficulty; but the privilege was denied him there, on the plea that the *Black Warrior* had been already cleared. The Collector knew very well that it had been, and is, customary for all the steamers before referred to, to clear the day before they came in, as it is sometimes the case that they remain here only three or four hours, and on some occasions not within Custom-House hours."

In a subsequent dispatch from the same Consul, of the 3d of March, he uses the following language in reference to that fact:

"In the meantime, Mr. TYNG went to the Custom-House. Finding that the cause of the difficulty was the omission of the cargo *in transitu* in the manifest, and thinking, as the twelve hours allowed by law to amend manifests had not elapsed, and that by making the amendment the difficulty would be terminated, he applied to the Collector, stating that in the course of fifteen minutes or half an hour he would be prepared to present the correct manifest. The collector replied that it could not and should not be admitted, because he had already applied for the vessel's dispatch, or something to this effect."

In the protest of Mr. TYNG, the consignee of the *Black Warrior*, and Captain BULLOCK, the fact of the offer to amend the manifest, together with the refusal of the Collector, and the reason for that refusal, are stated as follows:

"He (Mr. TYNG, the consignee) immediately appeared at the office of the United States Consul and noted protest; so soon as the cause why the Custom-House refused to comply with their request—which was, that the manifest delivered by the captain of the ship to the boarding officer did not specify the cargo she had on board *in transitu*—was ascertained, he immediately made the necessary application to the Collector, or Administrator General, of the Customs, for permission to make the proper alteration in the manifest. The permission was refused, notwithstanding that the said appearer's application was made long before the expiration of the number of hours allowed by the Custom-House regulations. We waited till 2 o'clock, P. M., to learn the result of the reference made by the Administrator to the *intendente* of the royal exchequer. At 3 o'clock, the Custom-House being closed, he, (said TYNG) called on the Administrator of the Customs, and urged the right of his house, as the consignees of the ship, to make the addition to the manifest, as allowed by the law, as follows: 'During the twelve hours following the delivery of the manifest, reckoned from 6 o'clock in the morning to 7 o'clock of the evening, he that presented it may make in it the alterations he may deem proper, applying personally to the administrator, if within office hours, or, after the expiration of these, to the Chief of the Revenue Guards that may be on service at the Custom House;' that the administrator, in the presence of witnesses, most positively denied their right, and would not permit them to make the addition, though there were still four hours left, according to the law before mentioned, and told him that the cargo of the ship was confiscated, and must be discharged, and that the only way the vessel could be permitted to leave the port was by his house giving good and satisfactory bonds in blank, to be filled up as he, the administrator, chose, to answer for all fines and claims which would be preferred."

Since the documents called for by Congress were sent in, an accumulation of evidence upon the points which I have presented has been received at this Department; but I have deemed it proper to make particular reference only to those in possession of the Spanish Government, when it replied to the demand for indemnity and satisfaction in the case of the *Black Warrior*. Should the views herein taken as to the facts be controverted, the other proofs will be resorted to for the purpose of confounding all contradiction of them.

After presenting the case of the *Black Warrior* in its true light, as I think has been done in this communication, it would seem scarcely necessary to say to the Spanish Government that the manner in which our demand for indemnity has been met by Spain is very unsatisfactory to the President, and that the attempted justification of the conduct of the Cuban authorities has rather aggravated than mitigated their offence. Sustained as they are by their Government, they will feel encouraged rather than restrained in their career of aggression against our commerce; and our citizens will regard redress in all cases of injury as hopeless. Upheld and countenanced as they are by the Government at home in their proceedings against the *Black Warrior*, it would be difficult to perceive what outrage committed by these authorities would provoke its displeasure or receive its correction. In the history of the past this Government has a fair warning of what will be the future. When the Spanish officials at Cuba have a motive to depredate upon the property of American citizens, or offer indignity to the Government of the United States, they will feel no restraint upon their passions arising from a sense of responsibility to a superior power, being assured by the experience of the past that the infatuated confidence of their Government at home will adopt their excuse, however unfounded, be deaf to the complaints of the plundered sufferers, and blind to the proofs, however strong they may be, by which the outrage is established.

If statements sustained by competent evidence are to be put aside unnoticed, and the perversions and misrepresentations of the authors of the wrongs are to be the basis of the action of the home Government on an application for redress, all appeals to it are in vain. Hopeless of redress, the United States must continue to submit to a repetition of these Cuban outrages, or devise the means of repairing past and preventing future injuries to their citizens and indignity to their national honor without the cooperation of Spain. In the particular case of the *Black Warrior* the Spanish Government had in its hands abundant proof that the subordinate authorities at Cuba have attempted to plunder American citizens by seizing a large amount of their property without right, though they resorted, as it is inferred from a scrutiny of their conduct, to the forms of law to insure success to their rapacious design and to elude punishment.

In so clear a case of wrong resulting from the wanton abuse of power by subordinate officials as that of the *Black Warrior*, this Government did hope, when brought, as it was, to the notice of Spain, well sustained by proofs, that she would at once perceive that she owed to her own character and to her relations of friendship with the United States to offer ample indemnity to the injured, as an act of mere justice, and to manifest, by signal marks of displeasure, her disapproval of the conduct of her subordinate functionaries. She has done neither; but, on the contrary, she vindicates their acts, eulogizes their spirit of forbearance for not having aggravated the injury to our citizens, and severely reproves this Government for not having conveyed to her their complaint against these offending functionaries in studied terms of mildness and moderation.

The President much regrets that he cannot find in the reply of the Spanish Government to the demand for satisfaction which you were instructed to make on Spain any indication of a willingness on her part to compensate the sufferers for their losses, or to reprove the wrong-doers. National honor, and the obligation resting on him to protect the violated rights of our citizens, alike impel him to take further measures, not only in regard to the case of the *Black Warrior*, but to numerous other unadjusted claims founded on the oppressive acts of the Spanish authorities at Havana. He does not yet abandon the hope of inducing Spain to make a proper reparation for our past wrongs, and to assent to some arrangement to prevent similar occurrences in future. As long as Cuba is one of her dependencies, she is responsible for the conduct of the authorities she places over it, whenever that conduct is injurious to other nations. To the citizens and Government of the United States, who have been so much annoyed, and have suffered so many injuries from the Cuban authorities, it is important that she should no longer neglect the duties of correction and control over them.

The President is unwilling to resort to any extreme measures to bring about a better state of things in respect to the island of Cuba, and has therefore determined to make a solemn, and he hopes an effectual, appeal to Spain for the purpose of adjusting all questions which now embarrass our relations with her, and to make, if practicable, such arrangements in regard to the future, as will give an enduring character of permanence and friendship to these relations. He does not, therefore, expect you will at present take any further steps in relation to the outrage in the case of the *Black Warrior*.

Your dispatches to No. 15, inclusive, (with the exception of No. 14) have been received.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

PIERRE SOULE, Esq., &c., &c., Madrid.

[No. 30.] *Mr. Soule to Mr. Marcy.*

UNITED STATES LEGATION TO SPAIN,
LONDON, Oct. 20, 1854.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to transmit to you a joint communication from Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. MASON and myself, embodying the result of our deliberations on the subject about which we had been desired to confer together.

The issues with reference to which we were instructed to express our judgment, were of too momentous an import not to tax all the discernment and discretion in our power, and it was with a deep sense of solemn responsibility that we entered upon the duties which had been assigned to us.

May we have accomplished our task in a manner not unworthy of the great object for which it was conferred on us.

My colleagues have had a full view of the difficulties and dangers which the question presents; and you will see that they have not hesitated to join me in the expression of sentiments according strikingly with the intimations repeatedly thrown out in your despatches to me.

I do not know if we shall be found sufficiently explicit in the language through which we have attempted to convey our impressions. I trust, however, that it will be found sufficiently free from ambiguity to leave no room even for a doubt as to its true meaning.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, yours, PIERRE SOULE.

To the Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

The report alluded to in the above letter, appeared in the TIMES of Tuesday.

The following is a copy of Mr. SOULE's letter of resignation:

MADRID, Dec. 17, 1854.

HON. WM. L. MARCY—*Sir*: Your dispatch of the 13th ult., in reply to mine dated London, 21st of October, and enclosing the joint communication of Messrs. BUCHANAN, MASON and myself, &c., leaving me no alternative but that of continuing to linger here in languid impotence or of surrendering a trust which, with the impediments thrown in the way of its execution I would strive in vain to discharge in a manner satisfactory to the Government or creditable to myself, you will not be surprised at the course which a sense of dignity impels me to adopt. I resign my commission of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States near this Court, and beg of the extreme kindness of the President to be relieved from duty by the end of January.

I have, &c., PIERRE SOULE.

Personal Charities.

"Charity creates often the necessity it relieves but it can not relieve all the necessity it creates."

So has said some lively writer, and there is much truth in the antithesis. There is, in the human breast, a latent spirit of beggary; a readiness to depend on others for what we could by energy procure for ourselves. It is especially the weakness of those long depressed by circumstances and accustomed to being aided. In classes, like the lowest European peasants, you seldom find it to be eradicated. It is this spirit which an indiscriminate public alms-giving especially calls up. For instance, there are in a certain district of New-York, five hundred families, Irish or Bavarian, who have been educated in their own country to consider everything a gain which they could obtain from public help. They are here, with thousands of others, afflicted by sudden reverses. The usual employments are shut off, still there are many ways of living; the women can do petty jobs; the children can aid; they can fall back upon their little savings; they can pawn their furniture, or borrow from one another.

The men feel the spur of poverty. They are ready for any work. Where opportunity offers they will even leave the attractions of the City for what seems to the ignorant foreigner the desolate country.

Now let suddenly a public movement be made, with enthusiasm, in this district to help the poor in mass. Let a house be opened where they are to be fed or clothed in a crowd. Let it be understood that there is a certain sum collected which *must* be distributed, and that there are certain houses where the needy will always, without question, find relief; and it is wonderful at once what a crowd of paupers, beggars, half-starved and half-naked people are revealed.

Those who are giving help think that this poverty is all at once detected by them. In a certain sense it is; but in another sense, "Charity is creating the poverty it relieves." The old hidden pauper-spirit is called out in these people. The little devices of independence; the pawning and borrowing and sparing; the catching at this small job and that, are forgotten in this promiscuous struggle to catch the gifts cast to them from the rich man's door. People come in crowds like criminals to be fed. Those who never begged before think they are robbed now if one gets a share of public alms and they do not. It is to them, as if an inheritance had been left to the poor by the rich, and he who did not claim should have nothing. Even efforts to work are dropped. If chances are offered to go into the country and obtain an honest independence, this adventure of begging and public feeding is preferred. The best quality of our American lower class—to lose which would be worse than losing everything but life—the sturdy independence, is weakened. And what is worse, this public charity would be found to be even then passing over the most deserving. It is not the religious poor, the saving and thrifty and industrious poor, that come most to soup-houses and public places of relief. It is the idle, very often the careless, the intemperate, the professional beggars, the vagrants, or the foreign pauper peasantry, and all naturally inclined to beggary, who are fed at public hand.

But the evil on these families would not rest with the one season. On the next, when there was more work, when employers were demanding labor, when there were various chances to emigrate, it would be found that very many of these people choose the old ways.

They knew they could be helped; self-respect had been lessened by this promiscuous receiving of charity; they had learned the *arts* of begging, and work was no way agreeable to them. And so a certain proportion of these families would become the professional paupers of New-York.

Such a case as this of the five hundred families is no supposition. It has occurred again and again in England, till the principle of assistance has become almost a law—namely, that aid to the poor is *not to be given in masses, or to a crowd, but by personal visitation*. In this very case supposed, no humane man would say leave them utterly alone, but instead of public aid, instead of calling the poor to you, *go you to the poor*.

A careful visiting of each family, an acquaintance with their circumstances, would obviate half the difficulties of charity. Not soup-kitchens, or feeding by groups, but the personal ministrations of Christian mercy are wanted here.

And that the case supposed has its counterpart in real life, we appeal to the experience of gentlemen in the City, who have labored now voluntarily for fifteen or twenty years among the poor. The very circumstances which called out the "Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor," were singularly similar to those this Winter. Benevolent men in a season of great scarcity, ad hbeen pouring forth their means to assist the needy classes; the poor were fed and clothed by the hundreds and thousands for a whole Winter, until at length the demand seemed to grow so much faster than the supply; cases of imposture and cheating increased to such a degree; gifts were so misused and squandered, and pauperism seemed so to burst forth, that at the close of the season the majority engaged felt that the harm done had been quite equal to the good; and the conclusion was that a systematic organization must be formed for relieving the poor.

In our own observations among the poor, we find constantly such cases as we have supposed above.

Instances of the most gross imposture, systematic begging and importunity, deceit, whining, dependence and unmanliness, are the crop of an injudicious charity. And the evil seems quite as often to lie at the door of individuals as of Associations. A clever writer has said, paraphrasing a well-known witticism, "I hate Charity,—it is such a lazy vice." Our great fault in charities, is that we will not take trouble enough. It is so much easier to give than to examine; to feed at basement doors than to advise and visit; to drop our silver into the supplicating hand than to go to the beggar's home, that it is no wonder alms bring after them so often such a miserable harvest. A strong man in England has said, "Pity for human calamity is very beautiful; but this deep oblivion of the law of right and wrong, this indiscriminate mashing up of the right and wrong into a patent treacle of the philanthropic movement, is by no means beautiful—this, on the contrary, is altogether ugly and alarming."

Let no one understand that we would, in the slightest degree, diminish the amount of charities. It is now a fearful crisis of hunger and want, and calls for every humane man, and every Christian man, to go about among the poor, or to employ others to do so, and to relieve and assist this desperate poverty.

For a month more, contributions should even be increased. But let the charity be wise, discriminating, and above all, be given by personal visitation.

The correspondents of the TIMES who have discussed this subject, have not all done justice to the positions before taken. Of course, there is no question as to whether the poor shall be let die or live; the point only is, *how* they shall be helped. One appeals to some mysterious religious principle in the subject, which is to guide us. We have indeed one perfect model of charity; and if He teaches us anything by His life, it is that alms—aid to the poor, relief to the suffering and sick—must be joined with influence on character—with something permanent and moral, to be of much value, even to the sufferer. Another of your correspondents, who has shown us clearly by his circulars the demand for labor through every part of the country, now most inconsistently, in our view, declares his belief in soup-kitchens and such operations—the very agencies which, above all, will detain the laboring class in the City, and will call funds away from the greatest charity—a movement to aid emigration to the interior. C. L. B.

Taking Boarders.

Having learned that I am considered almost a barbarian, in having suggested to people who are *not obliged to*, that they might confer much happiness on others, without diminishing their own, by allowing some pleasant person to share their home and family comforts, I feel bound to explain myself.

And firstly, I did not mean that those who could be thus kind, should do it *all for nothing*, as several of my readers have interpreted me to say. Nobody likes to be the recipient of charity, but I know of several instances in this goodly city, of the species of kindness to which I allude, that prove my theory to be capable of *practical results*. A family whose income must be thousands and tens of thousands, invite a gentleman to board with them. The gentleman of the house likes the society of a gentleman in the morning and evening—the children are very much attached to him, and the lady says he does not make a *bit of trouble*—they find it a delightful arrangement for themselves, and he on his part has all the comforts and luxuries of a home, at less expense than at a genteel boarding-house, and no more than if stowed away in some solitary garret, to take his morning coffee and his evening dinner at a restaurant, and without one unpleasant circumstance attending the relationship.

Some good lady thought I must know very little of housekeeping to suppose there could be an addition of one to a family without additional expense.

I never kept house *on my own hook*, to be sure, but I am not so ignorant as I might be, even of the expense of a New-York dinner, when the price of every potatoe is reckoned, and every spoonful of salt. But I am talking of those people who *live in style*, and have a sumptuous dinner every day—who would not get a larger piece of beef or a larger turkey for seven than they would for six, nor any more vegetables, and where the servants and beggar-girls eat all that remains, whether it be much or little. They do not employ any extra servants to wait on the extra members of the family, and they do not buy any new furniture.

As I said before, I do not expect any family to take among them clowns, or even strangers. I know a family who occupy a large house and live *in style* by this means, and could not do so by any other. Three families form themselves into one,—they have family breakfasts, and family dinners, and family teas,—and knowing they are all congenial spirits before they begin, they harmonize, and have a pleasant little society among themselves, at far less expense than each family could by itself. I know many rich families who have a gentleman and lady boarder, for the pleasure of their society alone.

I did not intend to suggest that those who have large families of their own, and to whom it would be an additional trouble and expense, should adopt any such plan. But I heard a gentleman and lady say not long since that they *advertised for rooms* in a private family, and had *replies* from some of the grandest establishments on Fifth-avenue, who *hoped thereby to make money*. They had built and planned quite too largely for their means, and were now ready even to take boarders as a resource,—and perhaps I ought to add that it does not lower them in my estimation! I only think that it might be as well to build, as to live, within one's means, and such luxurious establishments are not necessary to comfort.

We were brought up in the country, where city people think it costs nothing to entertain company, where we *did our own work*, and waited and tended from morning till night, and from May till September, without canvassing the idea that we expended either labor or money. But flour does not grow all ground and sifted in the country, and the potatoes have to be planted and hoed, and the corn must be harvested, and men must do it, and women must *wait on them!* Alas! whoever has done it may be entitled to the credit of a little experience in the way of housekeeping, and whoever has roasted, and boiled, and baked, and fried for harvest men, may not be so wise as some people, but must know a little! Ah, but the great difference is, you can do so many things in the country without losing caste—without reference to the gentility. In the city you must lay aside common sense and comfort—you must be a slave to what somebody is going to say. Nobody knows who this bugbear judge in society is, but like ghost or hobgoblin, he is somewhere perched, to frighten people out of all useful wits. With the same means there might be ten times the enjoyment in New-York as in the country, if people could only get rid of this terrible fear of not being genteel.

But all I can say is a waste of pen and paper, I doubt not, so I might as well look no more after the comfort of my married or bachelor friends.

MINNIE MYRTLE.

Quarantine and its Location.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit me to make a few observations, in answer to your correspondent J. C. D., who states that 1,400 acres of land on Sandy Hook was granted by the United States in 1849, and it only needed the sanction of the New-Jersey Legislature to accomplish the object of this grant. Your correspondent treats this as a very easy matter. Hear him: "The secret of the delay is that the Legislature of New-Jersey has never been approached on the subject in a proper manner. * * * An attempt was made by a few gentlemen about three years since, and met with a degree of success quite sufficient to show that consistent exertion *in the proper quarter* would not have been made in vain." Now, Sir, J. C. D. never made a greater mistake in his life. There is not one of our representatives so base to hand his name down to his children as the Arnold who sold his State for a lazar-house to the State of New-York and "all the rest of creation."

A few interested individuals, who have bought property at a low price originally, adjacent to the hospital grounds, now find that if this institution can be removed, their property would be greatly increased in value. This is the only object of putting the State to an immense expense to remove the present buildings.

The plea that infectious diseases have affected the surrounding neighborhood, is no excuse for the removal of the hospital. Those who have taken up their residence within the influence of this institution, have done it voluntarily. If they fear infectious diseases, let them leave the neighborhood. The present Quarantine grounds are situated on as healthy a spot as any on the face of the earth, for the purposes for which they were established, but what would be the consequence if they were removed to the location proposed? There is not a spot on Sandy Hook sand-bar—for it is nothing else—which is more than twelve feet above high water mark. In Summer it is a serious infliction to pass an hour on it, for the mosquitoes and sand-flies are intolerable. In Winter the damp fogs and bleak winds from every quarter to which it is entirely exposed, render it an act of the grossest barbarism to subject the unfortunate sick to such a cruel infliction. And all this to put money in the pockets of a few heartless aristocrats of New-York.

A JERSEY FARMER of Monmouth County.

Price of Gas.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 2, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Noticing your remarks in this morning's paper about the irregularity of the charges for gas by the Manhattan Company, I would like, if it pleases you, to give you a sample of my experience with them. I had pipes put in about two years ago, on the representation of (an interested party) a gas-fitter that I could burn four lights for $1 20 per month. The first month's bill was, I think, $3 50, and from that time to this it has gone on steadily increasing. Three months since it had got up to $6 75. Two months ago I was presented with a bill for $11 45. I refused to pay it, when the Company threatened to shut off the gas. They did not do it, however; and when the next month's came round, presented me with a bill for both for $15 95, which I paid a few days since. This is quite an increase, while I do not think that I burn the gas either earlier or later than ever. I have registered the metre the last month myself, and I find that, from the 23d of January to the 24th of February, I have burned just 1,200 feet, which amounts to $3 60. Now, when another bill is presented, I shall be curious to know what the amount is.

Yours, JAMES BRADLEY,
Grocer, No. 35 Columbia-street.

A Marriage License Fraudulently Obtained—A Scene in Court.

The Richmond *Enquirer* gives the following as the sequel to the SCHONBERGER case, which has afforded so much food for gossip in the Virginia papers:

The case of LEWIS SCHONBERGER *vs.* PATRICK JORDAN, to obtain possession of his (S.'s) wife, alleged to be forcibly and unlawfully detained by J., the father, came before Judge CLOPTON, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, on Saturday last at the State Court-House. Mr. ELLETT, clerk of Henrico Court, testified that he had issued a license for the marriage of SCHONBERGER to Miss JORDAN, on the authority of a written order from S. presented by a man named HUGHES, who solemnly swore that Miss JORDAN was 21 years of age; and Rev. PHILIP COURTNEY stated that the parties came to his house, on Church Hill, on Sunday night, the 21st inst., and were married under said license. THOMAS P. AUGUST, Esq., counsel for the bridegroom, maintained that informality and trickery in obtaining the license, and the failure to obtain the consent of the parent, did not vitiate or render null and void the marriage; and W. W. CRUMP, Esq., counsel for the father, claiming the child on the ground that she was only 18 years of age, argued that a parent under the laws of Virginia, was entitled to the services and guardianship of his infant child until he had given his consent to the marriage, or until she had been married under a legal and legitimate, and not a false and corrupt license.

"Judge CLOPTON, after the argument of counsel had been submitted, read the law governing his powers in the case, and said he had no difficulty in deciding that the marriage, notwithstanding the manner in which the license was obtained, was a valid one, and that, consequently, the husband was entitled to the possession of his wife. He therefore directed that she be given into his charge. SCHONBERGER immediately approached her, placed her arm under his, and they left the Court-House together, surrounded by a large crowd of persons who had been anxiously awaiting the result of the contest. Thus, it appears, that, although 'JORDAN is a hard road to travel,' SCHONBERGER, by the aid of perjury, has succeeded in getting over it."

The *Enquirer* adds:

"When Judge CLOPTON announced his decision in favor of restoring to SCHONBERGER his wife, a shout of exultation went up from the large crowd such as we have never before witnessed in the halls of justice. The applause was as noisy and disorderly as it was disgraceful.

What all Boys may come to.

The Boston *Post* reports a speech lately made by one of the new Know-Nothing Councillors of Massachusetts, during an official visit to the Almshouse, at East Bridgewater. The *Post* observes, "it stirs the blood like a toddy-stick:"

"Boys! I want you all to look at me. Look directly at me, for I am going to say something to you. How many of you would like to be *members of the Governor's Council?* Now, if you will only do what is right, at all times, and never steal, nor lie, nor swear, you may all rise, some day, to eminent stations. I was once a poor boy myself, but I always calculated to do what was right. I never would steal, or lie, or use bad language. I was apprenticed in my youth, but have now become *one of the Governor's Council!* Now, boys, never let me hear of your doing anything wrong. Always do what is right; never cheat, or steal, or lie, or swear, and you may become a *great man!*"

☞ We learn from the correspondence of *Norton's Literary Gazette*, that a German translation of the works of Dr. CHANNING has just been completed by F. A. SCHULZE and Dr. A. SYDOW, of Berlin. The whole is divided into two great parts—religious writings and social writings; and these are again divided into fifteen smaller collections or groups, either one of which may be bought separately. The cost of the whole work is 8 thalers 17 groschens.

☞ Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co. will publish at an early day *Uhlemann's Syriac Grammar*, translated from the German by ENOCH HUTCHINSON, with a course of exercises in Syriac Grammar, a crestomathy, and a brief lexicon prepared by the translator.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Embezzlement Case of Pliny White—Additional Particulars.

In regard to the charge of embezzlement against PLINY WHITE, who was arrested by Officer WEBB and Sergeant SMITH, of the Lower Police Office, further proceedings were taken yesterday morning at the Halls of Justice. In the absence of Judge CONNOLLY, who issued the warrant, the prisoner was arraigned before Judge BOGART, to answer the complaint of Mr. TAYLOR, who accuses him of embezzling some $4,000 worth of diamonds and other costly jewels, while employed in his office as clerk. JAMES R. WHITING, Esq., appeared on behalf of the defendant, and was informed that the charge against his client was based upon the affidavit of WILLIAM TAYLOR, Esq., of No. 11 Chambers-street, of which the following is a copy:

THE AFFIDAVIT AGAINST PLINY WHITE.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Wm. Taylor, residing at Taylorsville, in the County of Bergen, New-Jersey, being sworn, says: My place of business is located at No. 11 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York; about one month ago I engaged and employed one Pliny White as clerk in my office, and he remained in such capacity for a period of six months; during this time White was entrusted with all the duties of a clerk, and in common with others, had the care and custody of the property on the premises; all the time White was engaged with me as clerk he had free access to the iron safe in the office, which contained valuable diamonds and jewelry; the access was obtained by a duplicate key of the safes, with which I entrusted him during said employment; since White left his situation, about two months since, I have discovered that certain valuable property, consisting of diamonds and jewelry, to the amount of $4,000, has been abstracted and stolen from the said safes; when White was interrogated in regard to the missing property, he acknowledged, in the presence of my son, Wm. F. Taylor, and Wm. E. Harper, that he had, from time to time, during his employment as clerk, secretly carried away said property without my knowledge or consent; he has also admitted that he sold and pledged the articles, and appropriated the proceeds to his own use.

Deponent further saith that the said White, by reason of the allegations above stated, has been guilty of the crime of embezzlement, for which he prays he may be arrested and dealt with according to law.

In consequence of the Committing Magistrate being out of town, Mr. WHITING obtained a postponement of the matter until Tuesday next. Meanwhile Justice BOGART ordered WHITE to remain in the custody of Deputy-Sheriff BANAHL.

Juvenile Delinquents—House of Reception.

The Mayor received the following letter from the Superintendent of the House of Reception, showing the ratio of commitments for the past two months compared with the preceding two:

HOUSE OF RECEPTION, No. 77 Grand-street.
His Honor, Fernando Wood:

DEAR SIR—Being informed that you were desirous of ascertaining the decrease (if any) of crime, as shown by arrests since the 1st January last, I send you the following statement of commitments to the House of Reception of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, contrasting the months of November and December with those of January and February.

The whole number of commitments for the first two months was 156, of which 56 were for petit larceny; for the last two months 125, of which 17 were for petit larceny.

Your note, assured me of support in breaking up the system of juvenile petit larceny, upheld by the junk-shops, dated Jan. 15. Of the seventeen above named nine were prior to that date, leaving but eight since that time, in all of which complaints have been made at your office.

In speaking of commitments it is proper to say that a large number are made by the request of parents, but the above statement of commitments for larceny comprises all the criminal cases which we have had.

Very respectfully,
A. L. PEARCY, Superintendent.
MARCH 6, 1855.

Robbery of Perfumery.

Yesterday, WILLIAM J. DAVIS, residing at No. 106 Chambers-street, appeared before Judge OSBORNE, and charged JOHN LOGAN with having stolen a quantity of perfumery, and other articles, valued at $30. The goods were found by Officers HOPE and LEFFERTS in LOGAN's trunk, at his boarding-house in Bayard-street, and some of them on his person. LOGAN was in the employ of Mr. DAVIS, and admitted that he had at various times stolen the property.

Selling Liquor without License.

STEPHEN JOHNS, of the Reserved Corps, made affidavit before Justice OSBORNE, that GEORGE W. RUNYON keeps a porter-house at the corner of Governeur and Front-streets, and sells liquor at retail, to be drank on the premises, in violation of the Excise Laws, RUNYON not being licensed to sell liquor, as required. He kept the house open on Sunday, the 4th instant, and complainant with Officer GALLAGHER entered and saw spirituous liquors sold there. He was held in $500 to answer.

Mayor's Book.

The complaints registered yesterday were of the usual stereotyped character, most of them requiring the attention of the Police Captains and the Commissioners of Streets and Lamps. From the number we select the following:

John E. Kellis, No. 60 [illegible]-street—that he has frequently brought hay in bale, and on opening it, found stones and chunks of ice therein; and also, about forty pounds of wood attached to each bale, and wishes to know where is the Hay Inspector.

That the eight slaughter-houses in Ludlow-street, between Rivington and Stanton-streets, are a nuisance; blood and filth are allowed to flow over the sidewalk, making the neighborhood unhealthy.

That the alley adjoining No. 43 Columbia-street, is in a filthy condition and unhealthy; the water from said alley flowing into the basement of No. 41.

That Wm. Openheim, No. 284 Division-street, hangs a large flag from his second-story window, thereby injuring his neighbor's windows.

George Walker, No. 168 Canal-street—That John Moss, No. 259 Canal-street, keeps his boot and shoe store open on Sunday for the purpose of selling goods. That the flag stone placed over the coalholes in Broadway, at the corner of Chambers-street, in front of the new Central Bank, are very dangerous, as ladies and others are constantly tripping and falling over them, often times injuring themselves severely. That large quantities of dirt and filth are thrown from the alley at No. 186 Roosevelt-street, and have now become a nuisance.

Joseph Malloy complains—That he worked in the *Daily American Times*, at their office, No. 156 Fulton-street, and that they have refused to pay him $9 15, which is justly due him; has been promised the amount several times, but the money has not yet been forthcoming. Having refused to work on Sunday last is the reason given for not paying him.

Margaret Simpson, complains that her husband, Frank Simpson, No. 204 Broadway, neglects to provide for her, and has not been near her for the last four weeks.

Mary Ann Anderson, Twenty-First-street and First avenue, that her husband, John Anderson, late of Glasgow, (Scotland,) carpenter, has deserted her since 1st January last, and she cannot find him.

That John Kinsley, contractor for opening Fifty-Sixth street, blasts rocks recklessly to the great danger of human life.

The tenants of No. 40 Leonard-street state that the owners keep a certain part of the premises in a filthy and unhealthy condition.

The Mayor and a Philadelphia Sabbath Association.

The subjoined communication to the Mayor from the managers of the Sabbath Association, Philadelphia, will be read with interest:

Honorable Mayor of New-York:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of presenting to you the following an expressive of the pleasure felt by the managers of the Philadelphia Sabbath Association in the course you have adopted in reference to the observance of the Lord's day in your City. Wishing you good happiness and still increasing success in your endeavors to secure the proper observance of that day.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
WILFRED HALL, Cor. Sec. Penn. Sab. Assoc'n.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 6, 1855.

Extract from the Minutes of the Philadelphia Sabbath Association at a meeting held Feb. 8, 1855.

Resolved, That we have regarded with great pleasure and profound gratitude to Divine Providence the indication of a greatly increased regard for the Sabbath as evinced by the rigid enforcement of the laws for the prohibition of worldly business on the first day of the week, and the manner in which such action has been sustained by popular sentiment in the cities of Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Pittsburg.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary of this Association be requested to express to the Chief Executive municipal officers of the cities named, the thanks of this Association and its earnest congratulation upon the healthy public sentiment with which these measures have been received.

Certified from the Record.
ISAAC SULGER, Secretary Phil. Sab. Assoc'n.
FEB. 8, 1855.

Yesterday morning Sergeants S. J. SMITH and MANSFIELD of the Lower Police Court, arrested two notorious "receivers" of stolen goods. It seems they had purchased $30 worth of satin cravats from a young thief for the paltry sum of three shillings. The goods were found in their possession and identified by the owner. The lad was made a witness in the case, and the rogues were locked up for trial.

Families will do well to keep a sharp lookout for a female calling herself ELLEN, who is going about the City procuring a "four days' trial" for seeking for a situation as cook, and to do washing and iron. She carries with her a neatly written certificate of character, purporting to be given by a Scotch family, and has already robbed several families of silver and clothing.

PATRICK HAGAN was arraigned before Judge WELCH at the Essex Police Court, charged with stealing money and clothing, amounting to $400, from CHARLES SMYTH, of No. 90 Roosevelt-street. He was locked up for trial.

Case of the Massachusetts.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MARCH 7.
Before Judge Hall.

The United States vs. The Steamboat Massachusetts.—The trial of this case, which has been so much in the papers of late, was commenced this morning. The libel was filed to forfeit the vessel for an alleged intention to violate the neutrality laws; but this trial is not as to the general merits of the case, but comes up upon an issue taken by the United States, upon the claim put in behalf of the defendants, and the only question, therefore, to be decided in this trial is as to the right of George Marsden to appear and defend the suit, as owner of the steamboat. If the Court shall hold that he is the proper party, the facts and general merits of the case will then have to be tested in another trial.

The pleadings in the case having been read, a question arose as to which party should hold the burden of proof, and go on with the testimony. The proctors for the claimants alleged that, under the 74th Rule of the District Court, the burden of proof was upon the Government—the rule saying that "no third party can intervene by claim without proof of a subsisting interest in the subject matter of the claim. This proof may, in the first instance, be the oath of the claimant, subject to denial and disproof on the part of the libelant, on issue thereto."

The District Attorney claimed that this rule was not applicable to this case, as the claimant of the vessel could not be a "third party" within the meaning of the rule, and if he was, he still was bound to make proof of his ownership.

Judge Hall decided that the rule was applicable to this case, and that the affidavit of verification to the claim was sufficient to throw upon the libellants the necessity of giving some proof that the alleged owner was not such.

Charles J. Cannon was first called on the part of the libelant and testified as follows: I am an officer in the Custom-House; employed as enrolling licensing clerk; I have been there since April last; I recollect the clearing of the *Massachusetts,* (refers to his minutes of the clearance of the *Massachusetts,* dated January 30, 1855;) Captain James W. Goodrich applied for clearance in the name of J. W. Goodrich, master; the vessel cleared for New-Orleans via Mobile; there was no other application for clearance.

Here the District Attorney offered to put in evidence a bill of sale, made out in blank and presented by Captain Goodrich at the time of clearance.

Mr. Lovell objected to proving it orally, but offered to put it in and prove it as part of his case.

Cross-examined—The *Massachusetts* was cleared in the name of George Marsden as owner and Captain Goodrich as master; the ownership is recorded in the Custom-House; the bill of record of sale was then shown from Daniel Drew, President of the New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company, to George Marsden; there is no conveyance subsequent to this in the Custom-House; the Company was owner of which Mr. Drew is President; vessels bound south of St. Mary's, Ga., must clear; I do not know Mr. Marsden; George Marsden on all the books is acknowledged as owner and the only one allowed to run the vessel; the bill of sale was not left with me; I do not know George Marsden; the Custom-House book No. 11 of enrollments, oaths and bonds being produced, witness testified to the signing by George Marsden of the affidavit therein contained, declaring himself to be the true and sole owner of the *Massachusetts;* witness being shown the license-book, testified to a bond therein recorded, duly executed and signed by George Marsden, James W. Goodrich and Appleton Oakesmith, for the employment of the *Massachusetts* in legitimate commerce, otherwise to forfeit $2,000.

Charles H. Warner sworn—I reside at No. 241 East [illegible]; I keep a shipping office at No. 23 South-street; I shipped the crew of the *Massachusetts;* Capt. Goodrich furnished me part of the money to pay the advance wages, and Mr. Oakesmith some; Mr. Oakesmith gave me a check for $400; Captain Goodrich called frequently at my office; I never saw Mr. Marsden; there was coal put in the vessel, and my young man made out the manifest; I ship for two or three hundred vessels every year, and do not know who are the owners are.

Appleton Oakesmith sworn—I know Guy Marsden; I knew him in July last; Mr. Marsden is owner of the *Massachusetts;* I am the agent of the boat; I have been the agent since the 10th or 12th of July.

Cross-examined—I don't know how long I have known Mr. Marsden; I knew him in 1851, 1852 and 1853; I became acquainted with him in Rio Janeiro; I don't know when he came from Rio Janeiro; I left there about three years ago; I left Mr. Marsden there; I was not connected with him in any kind of business in Rio Janeiro; I don't recollect when I first saw him afterwards in New-York; I first saw him at my office, No. 47 Pearl-street; I don't know how often he came; I am not aware that Mr. Marsden had an office in Pearl-street; I saw him in July at the Custom-House; I think in July he called at my office; I had no business with him after or previous to July; I will qualify this; I think he was part owner of the brig *Mary Ellen,* in which vessel I had an interest; I don't think I had any other business transactions with him; Arthur Leary, George Marsden and myself, were owners of the *Mary Ellen;* I cannot recollect the time after in July that I saw him; I called on Mr. Drew relative to the transfer of the *Massachusetts* to Mr. Marsden; my impression is that I had more than one interview with Mr. Drew; I cannot say whether it was before or after the interview alluded to; I can't say positively whether I called upon him upon any business relative to the *Massachusetts* otherwise than to take the necessary steps for her transfer; I may have called to see about her title; I am not certain that I called to see about the price charged for her; I think there was some deduction made in the terms of the sale from the original demand; the original owners were the New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company; I have no recollection of calling on any of the directors or others connected with Company, except Mr. Drew about the *Massachusetts;* at the time of the purchase, the *Massachusetts* was lying at Williamsburg; I went to see her; I did not go till after she was purchased by Mr. Marsden; I had seen her previously; I have had the pleasure of taking a trip on her up the sound; the Secretary of the New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company is a Mr. Lockwood; I don't know that I ever spoke to him; I have entries in my books about the *Massachusetts* accounts charged to the steamer for moneys advanced; I don't know whether a broker was employed for her purchase; I don't recollect when I last heard of Mr. Marsden; I have received letters from him; I have addressed letters to him.

To an inquiry when his last letter to Mr. Marsden was directed, objection interposed and the Court ruled it irrelevant.

I think it was the last of July I saw Mr. Marsden; I believe he left New-York in August to travel in Europe; he did not tell me at what part of Europe he was going; I cannot say what amount was paid for the *Massachusetts;* I have been informed that $35,000 was paid for her; I don't know whether money or stocks were paid; money has not been paid for the *Massachusetts* in my presence; I don't know of any money having been paid.

To the question whether he ever furnished any money to pay for the *Massachusetts,* witness declined to answer.

James W. Goodrich, sworn—I know George Marsden; George Marsden employed me as Captain of the *Massachusetts;* I had communication with Mr. Marsden upon the subject of assuming the captaincy of the steamer at the Custom-House, at Mr. Oakesmith's office, and in the street; Mr. Marsden gave me my instructions; I have an indirect interest in the *Massachusetts;* on her arrival in New-Orleans I was to receive one-eighth of the receipts of the sale of the steamer; I am the person referred to in the enrollment bond; when I mentioned to Mr. Cannon that I had an interest in the steamer, I referred to the interest I have mentioned.

Cross-examined—I first saw Mr. Marsden at Mr. Oakesmith's office on the 28th of June; my services commenced on that day; I don't recollect who asked me to sign the bond; I have known Mr. Oakesmith some time; I saw him in California in 1851; my interest in the *Massachusetts* is my wages and the one-eighth product of the receipts of the sale of the vessel; when the steamer was engaged between here and Philadelphia I did not see Mr. Marsden—I always reported to Mr. Oakesmith; I went to see Mr. Drew with Mr. Oakesmith; I did not see any money pass between them; after my first return from Philadelphia I saw Mr. Marsden in the street; I don't think anything was said about the affairs of the *Massachusetts;* Mr. Oakesmith paid my wages and all bills; I have advanced some money to the crew; I never reported to Mr. Marsden about the boat; I receipted money for Mr. Oakesmith; I purchased some things for the vessel, some furniture, &c.; Mr. Oakesmith gave me the money; about the 1st of September we stopped running to Philadelphia; after the vessel was laid up I had no communication with Mr. Marsden; in December, when the ice began to break, preparations were made to prepare the steamer for a new voyage; my connection with the boat ceased on the 9th of September; on the 26th of December I was again employed to act as her Captain by Mr. Oakesmith; my instructions were to proceed to New-Orleans, and it said I was to return home; I was to have a per centage on the passengers taken; one-eighth of the amount of sale, and my passage home to be paid; I had permission to stop at Mobile; when I went to the Custom-House I had a bill of sale of the vessel.

Direct resumed—I was told by Mr. Marsden that Mr. Oakesmith was his agent for the *Massachusetts,* and that I must look to him for moneys to pay all bills; I applied to Mr. Oakesmith as the agent of Mr. Marsden; my application to Messrs. Little & Stotesbury at Philadelphia for money was upon instruction from Mr. Oakesmith; the reason of stopping the trips at Philadelphia was that it did not prove profitable; he de Samuel [illegible] employed by owners of vessels in.

Cross-examination resumed—I have never been to the office of George Marsden; I don't know that he has an office; I know only one George Marsden.

Benjamin F. Sawyer sworn—Witness being shown a bill of sale of the *Massachusetts,* dated August 14, 1854, from George Marsden to ———, testified to having duly witnessed the same.

Cross-examined—I live in Mansfield, Mass.; my place of business is at No. 35 Cortlandt-street; I stay with Mr. Oakesmith in Brooklyn sometimes, and sometimes with Colonel Johnson in Fourteenth-street; I became acquainted with Mr. Marsden in May, 1853; Mr. Oakesmith introduced me; I can't say that he was engaged in commerce; I should think he was about thirty-two years of age; I have frequently seen him at Mr. Oakesmith's office; I had no interest in the *Massachusetts;* I was on board of her while running to Philadelphia, by invitation of Captain Goodrich; Mr. Oakesmith was present, and a Mr. West, engineer; the bill of sale, I should think, was in the handwriting of Mr. Oakesmith; I have never had business transactions to any large amount with either Mr. Marsden or Mr. Oakesmith; I signed the bill of sale at Mr. Oakesmith's office; Mr. Marsden, a clerk, and a Mr. Howel were present.

Direct Examination—I was called upon casually to witness the bill of sale; I have never had any connection with the *Massachusetts* whatever.

Appleton Oakesmith recalled—The power of giving a bill of sale of the *Massachusetts* embraced the privilege of sale when thought expedient; it was general power given me by Mr. Marsden; I delivered it to Captain Goodrich, with instruction to fill it up in case of his effecting a sale of the vessel in New Orleans.

Cross-examined—I had no special power of attorney in this matter from Mr. Marsden; I was not to remit the funds arising from the sale to Mr. Marsden.

The examination will be resumed this morning at 11 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—March 7.
Before Hon. Justice Morris.

DECISIONS.

Welch et al vs. Smith et al.—Order settled.

Witter vs. Witter.—Divorce granted.

Robinson vs. Robinson.—Costs to be taxed in accordance with the law that resisted the time of the rendition of the particular service.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MARCH 7.
Before His Honor the Recorder.

At the opening of Court yesterday, the following gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors:

H. HOPPER MOTT, Foreman.

Samuel Bradhurst.	Barnet L. Solomon.	Charles O. Otto.
Edwin F. Christy.	James Kearney.	George H. Peck.
Ed H. Fletcher.	Benj. H. Tallmadge.	Sam'l Barker, Jun.
M. S. Kerrigan.	Major Thompson.	Isaac Forster.
Rufus R. McIntyre.	John J. Walcott.	Silas B. Forbush.
James W. Otis.	James T. Bertine.	Wm. H. Knapp.
George Quimby.	John S. Lane.	Elliott Walker.
Edward Schell.		

The Court having been called to order, the Recorder proceeded to deliver his charge. He commenced by alluding to the duties of Grand Jurors, who were empanelled for the purpose of investigating all matters of a criminal nature. In cases which may be presented to you, he remarked, you are to mete out equal justice to all parties, no matter what may be their position in society. He alluded to the not unfrequent circumstance that when parties accused of offences have influential friends, an attempt is made to influence the minds of Grand Jurors in their behalf, and so to obstruct the course and pervert the ends of justice. The duty which you owe to yourselves and to the public, he continued, demands that you should report to this Court any attempt to tamper with you. Make no distinction between the individual, who from his position, is able to defraud out of tens and hundreds of thousands, and the poorest person who has, perhaps, almost from necessity, been driven to the commission of an offence. The law knows no distinction.

After alluding to the secrecy with which it was necessary that their proceedings should be conducted, he instructed the Grand Jury to observe the utmost caution in the finding of indictments, for though it might not happen that the person indicted might be convicted by a petit jury, nevertheless, the fact of his having been indicted, would leave a stigma upon his character. When they detected an undue warmth in the complainant, it would be requisite for them to exercise great care in the examination of the evidence.

The Recorder then referred to those subjects which the statute requires the presiding Judge to present to the notice of every Grand Jury, viz.: lotteries, the usury laws, extortion by public officers, and the violation of the election laws. A large portion of the time of the Grand Jury, he said, would be occupied in investigating false pretence cases. Many such cases, as it always happened, would come before their notice. It was seldom, however, that these cases reached the Court. Criminal Courts, observed the Recorder, are sought to be made the vehicle for collecting debts due to individuals from persons who are not guilty of any offence; in the cases contemplated by the statute. He would advise the Grand Jury, in all such cases, to present the facts to the District Attorney, who would enlighten them as to the law, and be their safe guide.

The Grand Jury then retired to commence business.

WARNING TO DEFENDANTS ON BAIL.

There were no cases tried yesterday. Jurors and witnesses were in attendance, but there were no defendants, the prisoners not being ready for trial. The District Attorney was prepared to proceed with several bail cases, some of them of three months standing, but the Clerk of the Court vainly summoned the defendants to appear. In reply to a question from the Recorder,

The District Attorney said that the more pains she care he took to apprise defendants on bail, that their presence in the Court was required, the more careless they seemed to be. There was a time, when for such neglect, the bail was instantly forfeited. Persons who were held to bail should make a point of being in attendance every day from the opening of Court until the trial came on. As it is, they give bail and pay no further attention to the matter. He had caused printed notices to be sent, not only to the witnesses, but to each defendant, and to the person who became security for his appearance. Shall we not, continued Mr. HALL, have some public notice taken of these facts? The time of jurors, of witnesses, and of the Court, was wasted by the neglect of these defendants to appear. We must fall back on the old system, and compel people, who are at large on bail,—whatever may be the hardship to them,—to attend every day.

The Recorder remarked, in continuation of the subject, that three days of the present term had been wasted, causing loss of time to jurors, witnesses, and public officers. He would recommend to the District Attorney to have all bail cases called on some particular day,—for the present term, on Monday next, and hereafter on the first day of each term, and those parties who did not answer, should have their recognizance forfeited. If such a course were adopted, he thought it would be productive of much public benefit.

The Court then adjourned to 11 o'clock, this A. M.

Arrest of One of the Persons Charged with Attempting the Abduction of the Young Lady from the Adams House.

From the Albany Journal, March 6.

Miss FARLEY, the young lady whom it was attempted to lure away from the Adams House by deception on Saturday evening, appeared before Justice PARSONS last evening, when she reiterated the circumstances connected with the attempted abduction, as given in last night's *Journal.* The note which she received desiring her to come and see a sick friend at the American Hotel, was signed "C. W.," and which she supposed to have been written by a CHARLES WOOD, the person who had accompanied her to this city, and who, after leaving her at the Adams House to await the return of her father, had left for the West. She thought that he might have been taken sick and returned to this city. On examining the hand-writing, it appeared to her to resemble his, though it was not quite so heavy a hand as he usually wrote. It was not until Mr. BRAYTON told her that she was to be taken to Elm-street, that she mistrusted what they were attempting to accomplish. Upon being asked if she saw either of the three persons in the room who had called upon her on Saturday night, she pointed out a young man who gave his name as MORRIS SHERINGMAN. She identified him as being the person who gave her the letter, and was instrumental in the deception in attempting to get her within his power. She knew him from the fact that on Friday she visited the store where he is engaged as a clerk, in company with another lady stopping at the same house, who made some purchases, and who has since gone to Rochester. It was from this lady that he learned Miss FARLEY's name, how she came here, where she was going, and what was the cause of her detention. At this visit Miss F. purchased some trifling articles, but not having her money purse with her, she said she would call the next day and take them, which she accordingly did, and was then interrogated by him as her father, &c. Being quite young—about 17 years of age—and inexperienced in the arts and deceptions of designing persons, she little thought that in answering his questions she was laying the foundations of a snare into which it was designed to entrap and then destroy her. After she had been cross-examined for some time, the driver of the hack was called and sworn. He testified that about 9 o'clock three men came to him while he was standing alongside his carriage, and asked him how much he would charge to take them to two hundred and something Elm-street. He told them twenty-five cents each, when they got in and ordered him to drive to the Adams House. He identified SHERINGMAN as one of them. He saw him in the street, and afterwards in the Adams House. Mr. BRAYTON also identified him as the person who brought the letter to Miss FARLEY and whom he subsequently saw when the hack was at the door. By virtue of an act of the Legislature, passed in 1848, entitled, "An Act to punish abduction as a crime," Justice PARSONS held him to bail—in the sum of $800, with the securities to appear at a further hearing or trial. The punishment by this act is not less than one year in the County Jail, nor more than two years in the State Prison.

MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 7—6 P. M.

The Dry Goods Trade is still brisker; and for all desirable fabrics, owners are obtaining very fair prices, though the purchases are mostly made in small quantities, which renders the business somewhat unsatisfactory to sellers, who, being accustomed to more extensive transactions, view with a little uneasiness the great caution evinced by buyers. This may be natural, but we think it is wrong; for the prudence of purchasers arises from a judicious calculation of the necessities of customers, who it is believed will buy as little as they can conveniently dispose of; and this being the case, there is no reason why factors should be dissatisfied with the conservation of jobbers. On the contrary, they ought to point out a line of time policy for themselves, and if they will but pursue it, they must certainly be benefited thereby. They should not lay in very heavy supplies under any circumstances; and they ought to be careful in selecting articles adapted to the popular taste. By acting in this manner, they will free themselves from much embarrassment, and place their business on a sound and safe foundation. Illustrations of the truth of these remarks occur to us as we write, showing how successful parties have been who have been governed in their operations by the teachings of the past; but it might be invidious to make special reference to examples of this kind, and we shall not do it. It is enough to know that such exist; and what has contributed to success in one case, must at least tend to the same result in others.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are in moderate stock and fair demand, at old quotations. Bleached goods are rather more active; but there is, perhaps, a slightly easier feeling in prices. Cotton Flannels are quiet and somewhat nominal in value. Denims are more easily procured at our previous figures; but the demand there for is not animated. Drills are pretty freely taken within our old range. Duck is still more readily tendered at former prices; but the inquiry is without improvement. Ginghams are more salable but are not dearer. Lawns are inactive at unaltered rates. Nankins have not varied. Osnaburgs are plenty and heavy, factors being anxious sellers at drooping prices. Printing Cloths are increasingly active and firm. Prints rule about the same. Stripes are in ample stock, and but limited request, at declining figures. Ticks are also abundant and languid, without there being much inquiry for such.

Woolens are without especial variation. The supply is good, but the demand is limited, and prices are devoid of firmness. Blankets rule about the same. Cassimeres are rather lightly dealt in at old figures. Cloths are not very abundant; but the inquiry therefor is quite insignificant, and quotations are unchanged. Doeskins are in moderate request at previous prices. *Flannels* remain as last noticed, the finer kinds being rather scarce and quoted a little higher, while other descriptions are dull and depressed. Jeans and Linseys are rather dull and heavy. Mousline de Laines are more freely offered, and prices are unimproved, while the demand is increasing slowly. Satinets are unchanged. Tweeds are more inquired for at former quotations.

Foreign productions are generally in fair demand, and any fabrics that are really needed by purchasers command satisfactory rates. This is particularly the case with certain articles of dress goods, the supply of which is deficient; and the inquiry for which is growing more animated. The auction sales are increasing in number and interest, but the results of such as have already occurred have varied in no essential particular from the issue of private transactions. Both in public and private, desirable fabrics are readily taken at fair-paying prices; undesirable goods are very slightly noticed, and when purchased at all, they bring extremely low rates. The imports are still much less extensive than those of the same time last year; and importers are as yet reluctant to send out fresh orders, which makes it pretty certain that there will be but little, if any change, in this regard for some time.

Markets .....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, March 7—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in limited demand at $6 25@$6 37½ for both kinds, ₩ 100 lb. The stock is moderate.

BARILLA—Is quiet and nominal, in this market. In Boston, from a late import of Teneriffe, sales have been made at $30 ₩ ton, cash.

BARK—Quercitron is scarce and wanted; but is of uncertain value.

BEESWAX—Sales were reported of 4,000 lb. American yellow, mostly at 27c. ₩ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The production is unusually restricted, manufacturers deeming it unprofitable to continue extensive operations, while the raw materials and the manufactured work are relatively so disproportionately expensive. These circumstances leave the market without a heavy supply, which sustained prices, while there exists but an average demand from country and local dealers. There is no export inquiry of any consequence. We repeat our old quotations:

Men's Thick and Kip Boots	$1 50	@ 2 25
Men's Thick and Kip Brogans	65	@ 1 25
Boys' Thick and Kip Boots	1 25	@ 1 75
Boys' Thick and Kip Brogans	60	@ 1 00
Youths' Thick and Kip Boots	90	@ 1 37½
Youths' Thick and Kip Brogans	50	@ 75
Women's Kip, Calf and Split Boots	75	@ 1 00
Women's Jenny Lind's, Sontag's and Lola Montez Boots	95	@ 1 12½
Misses' Jenny Lind's, Sontag's and Lola Montez Boots	60	@ 75
Children's Jenny Lind's, Sontag's and Lola Montez Boots	50	@ 60
Ladies' Fine City-made Gaiters	1 25	@ 1 75
Misses' Fine City-made Gaiters	80	@ 95
Children's Fine City-made Gaiters	50	@ 60

BRICKS—North River Hard are in moderate supply and demand, chiefly at $5 for desirable qualities, ₩ thousand. Philadelphia Face are said to be worth $20@$22 ₩ thousand, but no important sales are being made at these rates. The quotations for English Fire and Bath Bricks range from $25@$40, usual terms, but the demand for these is now quite limited.

CANDLES—Are salable and steady at previous figures.

CEMENT—Is inactive, and worth only about $1 25 cash, ₩ bbl.

COAL—Is abundant and languid. Liverpool Orrel can be had, here, at $7@$7 25 ₩ Chaldron. Nova Scotia is dull and nominal in this market. In Boston, there have been sales made of Sydney, from wharf, at $7 ₩ chaldron, delivered. Anthracite is selling here at $7@$7 50, and at Boston for $8@$8 50 ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered.

COCOA—The inquiry is restricted, and prices are nominally the same.

COFFEE—With a very light stock and a fair demand, prices are on the advance. The day's sales include 50 bags Java at 13½c.; 350 bags Rio at 10¼@10¾c.; 1,000 do., on private terms; and 50 St. Domingo at 9c. ₩ lb. Recently, there were sold at Boston, 11,000 packets Java deliverable in this market, part at [illegible], 4 months.

COPPER—Most descriptions are in steady request at unchanged rates,—the quotations being 30c.@31c. for old sheathing; 24c.@25c. for Chili Pig; 25c. for Yellow Metal; 30c. for New Sheathing; 32c. for Bolts, and 25c. for Braziers, ₩ lb. The stock of Lake Superior Copper awaiting the resumption of navigation, to come forward, is said to reach [illegible] tons. A sale of 50,000 lbs. American Copper Ore, for delivery this month or after the opening of navigation, was made at private bargains.

COAL—The demand is a little brisker, but prices are without variation.

COTTON—Rules quiet but steady, pending the receipt of later news from Europe. We continue our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7⅛	7¼	7⅝	7⅝
Middling	9	9	9⅛	9⅛
Middling Fair	10	10½	10½	10¾
Fair	10½	11	11	11½

FEATHERS—Sales have been made of 4,000 lb. Live Geese, at 45c.@46c., cash, ₩ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—The market having been nearly stripped of stock by a speculative movement, is now quiet, and very firm—holders claiming $1 80@$2 ₩ box for Canton, 80 packs.

FISH—Dry Cod are in fair supply and improved demand, at $3 25@$3 50 ₩ cwt. There is more inquiry for large Mackerel, which command $18@$18 50 for No. 1; $12@$13 25 for No. 2, and $8 50@$9 for No. 3 ₩ bbl. Small Mackerel, Pickled Salmon and Pickled Herring are selling slowly at old rates. There is a moderate business being transacted in Smoked Herring at 40c.@45c. for Scaled and 28c.@30c. for No. 1, ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue in brisk request, chiefly for the Eastern and local trade, at strengthening prices. The arrivals are extremely light, and the stock is greatly reduced, being now estimated at less than 10,000 bbls. The day's sales include 8,000 bbls. The circumstances give every advantage to holders. We quote:

Ordinary State	8 75	@ 8 87½
Straight State	8 87½	@ 9 00
Favorite State	9 [illegible]	@ 9 12½
Mixed Western	9 25	@ 9 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 37½	@ 9 50
Fancy Michigan	9 62½	@ 9 75
Common to Good Ohio	9 37½	@ 9 62½
Fancy Ohio	9 75	@ 10 00
Extra Ohio	9 75	@ 11 —
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 75	@ 11 —
Fancy Genesee	10 —	@ 10 50
Extra Genesee	11 —	@ 12 50

Canadian is in good request, at buoyant prices, there having been 20,000 bbls. purchased, at $9 37½@$10 50 for common to extra, free, ₩ bbl. Southern is brisk and rising, the sales of the day reaching 2,000 bbls., at $9 37½@$9 50 for mixed to good straight and favorite; and $9 62½@$10 25½ for fancy and extra, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is sparingly dealt in at $3 25@$3 37½ ₩ 100 lbs. Rye Flour is rather more in request at $6@$7 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and heavy at $4 25@$4 31¼ for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins are in rather more active demand, at $3 30@$3 75 for layer, $2 80@$3 45 for dry bunch, ₩ box, and [illegible] for half boxes, and quarter boxes. Other articles are rather sparingly dealt in at unchanged prices. There were imported into New-York during the last two months, 56,216 packages Raisins, and 65,000 packages Figs.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and quiet. Parties demand above prices. This day's sales do not exceed 600 bushels Prime Genesee White, at $2 75, and 1,000 bushels Ordinary Southern do. at $1 [illegible]. Rye is also rare, and needed. Small lots of Jersey were taken at $1 30@$1 35. Northern is nominally quoted at $1 35@$1 38 ₩ bushel. Nothing doing in Barley. Oats are in moderate supply and good demand, at 58c.@60c. for State and Western; 56c.@58c. for Southern, and 55c.@58c. for Jersey, ₩ bushel. Corn is in pretty active request, but is more freely offered, and cheaper. The day's transactions include 67,000 bushels, at 94c.@95½c. for Southern Mixed; 95c.@96c. for do. White, and 96c.@97c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow, ₩ bushel.

GUANO—The receipts and sales of Peruvian are of about equal magnitude, and prices thereof are supported. Mexican is quiet, but steady, with small sales at from $45@$50, cash, ₩ ton.

HAY—River is very dull, and not worth over 87½c.@90c. for shipment, and $1@$1 06¼ for local use, ₩ 100 lb.

HEMP—Rules quiet, but steady, at old quotations.

HIDES—The arrivals are limited, and the stock does not exceed 60,000 of all kinds, but the demand is restricted, and prices are without essential change.

HONEY—Cuba is plentier, and is now obtainable at 55c., free, ₩ gallon. In bond it would bring 45c.@46c. ₩ gallon.

HOPS—Continued dull and heavy at 18c.@23c. for last year's crop, ₩ lb.

INDIGO—Is in moderate demand, at steady prices. The last two months' imports into this port reached 20 cases and 35 ceroons.

IRON—Scotch Pig is quiet, but firm at $30@$31 50, usual terms, ₩ ton. Other kinds remain about the same. The last two months' imports into New-York amounted to 6,020 tons and 98,237 bundles of all descriptions.

LATHS—Eastern are salable and steady at $2 each, ₩ thousand.

LEAD—The market is without activity, but the stock is reduced, and holders are very firm. The last two months' imports into New-York reached 18,175 pigs, of all kinds.

LEATHER—Domestic Tanned Sole is in good request at fully previous quotations. The market for French Calf Skins is firm, but without any tendency to advance; the sales of the week past are 500@600 dozen, at steady prices, the market having been quite uniform for the last month. Some parcels received here on consignment were sold quite readily—25@30 lb. Skins bring 83c.@87½c.; and 30@35 lb. 87½c.@95c., 6 months. There is some inquiry for English Salted Sheep, at low rates however, and we have no transactions of importance to notice.

LIME—Rockland is inactive at $1 05 for Common, and $1 30 for Lump, ₩ barrel.

LUMBER—The demand is rather less animated; but holders are not anxious to realize, and our old quotations are still current.

MOLASSES—Displays no new feature, the day's sales including 500 barrels New-Orleans at 26c.@27½c., and 40 barrels Texas on private terms.

NAILS—Cut are moderately dealt in chiefly at 4½c. ₩ lb. The supply is not very heavy. Ordinary German Wrought sell at 5½c. for assorted sizes, and an extra article, 7c., and English Wrought, 9c.@11c., 6 months, according to sizes. The stock of German, with the exception of 8d., is large.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in more demand, and is now held at $3@$3 25, ₩ 280 lb. Spirits do. is also more inquired for, and sales were reported to-day of 250 bbls. at 42c.@44c., cash and short time, ₩ gallon. Tar has not varied. Rosin is tolerably active and firm,—the sales include 350 bbls. No. 2 at $1 72½@$1 75, ₩ 310 lbs.; and 1,500 bbls. Common at $1 65, ₩ bbl., delivered.

OIL—Whale and Sperm are still quiet, yet stiffly held, in this market. Red Oil and Olive Oil are selling slowly at former figures. Linseed is in improved request at 80c.@81c., cash, ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is without change of importance.

POTATOES—Domestic are in ample stock and fair demand, at last week's quotations, viz.: $2 50@$2 75 for Red, &c.; $3@$3 25 for Carter; and $3 50@$3 75 ₩ bbl. for Mercer, package included. Some Nova Scotia have been sold at $1 [illegible] ₩ bushel; and English at $4 ₩ bbl. These, however, are not any way freely dealt in, as the wants of consumers are mostly supplied with domestic kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still actively inquired for, and is firmer, with sales of 1,400 barrels, at $12 87½@$14 for old Mess; $14@$14 12½ for new Prime; $15@$15 25 for new Mess; $15 50 for Western prime Mess, and $16 50@$16 75 for City Mess ₩ barrel. Nothing new has occurred in Dressed Hogs. The sales of Cut Meats reach 500 packages, at 8½c.@9c. for Hams, and 6½c.@7c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in fair request, at firm prices, ranging from 8c.@9c. ₩ lb. Lard is in moderate demand, and is steady in value. The day's sales reach 380 barrels at 9½c.@9⅞c. ₩ lb. Beef has not varied, the sales amounting to 300 barrels at $9 50@$10 50 for Country Prime, $10@$11 50 for Country Mess, $12 50 for Vermont do., $14 50@$15 for repacked do., and $15 for Extra Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in limited demand at $21@$23 ₩ tce., with sales of 150 tces. within this range. Beef Hams are sought after at $16@$19 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is freely taken at 15c.@21c. for Ohio, 22c.@26c. for State Dairy, and 26c.@28c. for Orange County ₩ lb. Cheese is in demand at 11c.@13½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—We heard that 200 tces. were taken at $4 50@$5 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in steady request at full quotations. There is not quite so much offering.

SEEDS—All descriptions are quiet, though quoted firm.

SOAP—There were 200 boxes Castile taken at 10¼c.

SPELTER—Is still rarer, and is now held at 6½c. for plates ₩ lb.

SPICES—Are inactive, without change of moment in value.

SUGARS—Are in moderate demand and are firm, with sales of 250 hhds. New-Orleans at 4½c.@5¾c.; 100 Cuba at 4¾c., and 60 Texas on private terms.

TALLOW—Some 15,000 lbs. prime brought 12c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Are but moderately active at old quotations. The following is a detailed report of this forenoon's auction sale:

By Haggerty, Jones & Co.

Imported by *Sea Serpent,* &c.—Terms 6 months.

Hyson—30 half chests at 25c.; 7 cases do. 26c.

Young Hyson—57 half chests at 44½c.; 45 do. 41½c.; 34 do. 40½c.; 67 do. 40c.; 38 do. 36½c.; 10 do. 35c.; 10 do. 29c.; 25 do. 37½c.; 30 do. 34½c.; 30 do. 34c.; 30 do. 32½c.; 108 do. 32c.; 131 do. 32½c.; 75 do. 31½c.; 120 do. 31c.; 70 do. 30c.; 30 do. 29½c.; 117 do. 29c.; 149 do. 28c.; 152 do. 27½c.; 235 do. 27c.; 203 do. 26c.; 142 do. 26½c.; 113 do. 25c.; 73 do. 24½c.; 22 do. 24c.; 176 do. 23½c.; 95 do. 23½c.; 38 do. 22c.; 80 do. 21½c.; 33 do. 21c.; 30 do. 20c.; 25 cases do. 51c.; 40 do. 49½c.; 30 do. 49c.; 20 do. 40c.; 17 do. 30c.

Twankay—50 chests at 17½c.; 31 half do. 17c.; 60 do. 26½c.; 32 do. 26c.; 30 do. 25½c.; 180 do. 25c.; 46 do. 24½c.; 120 do. 21½.

Hyson Skin—54 chests at 17c.

Gunpowder—10 hf. ch. at 47½c.; 11 do. 46½c.; 36 do. 43½c.; 30 do. 38c.; 60 do. 37½c.; 58 do. 32c.; 20 do. 32c.; 41 do. 30½c.; 40 do. 30c.; 200 do. 29½c.; 10 do. 29c.; 25 cases do. 41½c.; 12 do. 37c.

Imperial—10 hf. ch. at 42½c.; 41 do. 42c.; 30 do. 37c.; 19 do. 36c.; 23 do. 33½c.; 73 do. 32½c.; 35 do. 32c.; 15 do. 31c.; 41 do. 30½c.; 34 do. 29½c.; 30 do. 29c.; 30 do. 28½c.; 22 do. 26; 73 do. 47½c.; 55 do. 26c.; 30 do. 24c.; 12 cases do. 48c.; 7 do. 40c.

TIN—The market is quiet but steady, with a reduced supply thereof.

TOBACCO—Is in fair demand, but the light stock and rising claims of owners check operations.

WHISKY—Sales were made of 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 31½c.@32c. cash, ₩ gallon.

WOOL—Both here and at the Eastward the receipts and supplies of domestic are light, and desirable qualities thereof—which are more inquired for—command very full prices. Foreign is rather inactive and unsettled, pending the adjustment of the Tariff question, which is supposed to be a deferred event. The stock of foreign is fair, but the arrivals are moderate. The last two months' imports into New-York amounted to only 1,638 bales, against those of the same period last year, which comprised over 5,400 bales. The past week's sales add up about 45,000 lb., domestic fleece, 25,000 lb. do. pulled, and 850 bales foreign, within our range:

American, Saxony Fleece, ₩ lb.	[illegible]	@45
American, Full Blood Merino	[illegible]	@37
American, one-half and three-quarters Merino	[illegible]	@32
American, Native and one-quarter Merino	[illegible]	@27
Extra, Pulled	[illegible]	@40
Superfine, Pulled	30	@30
No. 1, Pulled	[illegible]	@28
Peruvian, Washed	[illegible]	@30
Valparaiso, Unwashed	13	@14
South American Common, Washed	12	@13
South American Entre Rios, Washed	[illegible]	@16½
South American, Unwashed	[illegible]	@[illegible]
South American Cordova, Washed	[illegible]	@[illegible]
East India, Washed	[illegible]	@[illegible]
African, Unwashed	[illegible]	@[illegible]
African, Washed	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Smyrna, Unwashed	12	@14
Smyrna, Washed	20	@23
Mexican, Unwashed	12	@13

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised about 300 bales cotton, at 5-32d.@3-16d. ₩ lb.; 20,000 bushels Corn, at 6d.@6½d. in bulk and bags; 300 boxes Bacon, at 15s.@20s. ₩ ton; 100 tierces Beef, at 5s., and small lots of other articles at old figures. For London, the shipments were limited, and rates were unaltered. For Glasgow, there were taken 100 tierces Beef, at 4s. For other ports nothing really new was reported. The latest charters have been: Ship *Uncle Toby,* to London, Guano at 25s.; two ships to Antwerp, Guano, 30s.; one from Norfolk to Jamaica, Hhd. Staves, thence to London, £2 15s. for Sugar, £3 5s. for Coffee, £3 1s. for Pimento, and 3d. for Rum; ship Nelson, from Trinidad de Cuba to Cowes and a market, Sugar, £3 15s.; a ship and a bark from Havana or Matanzas to Cowes and a market, box Sugar, £3 15s.; a bark to Lisbon, Rio and back, and out to Coffee, Rio and back, Coffee, $1 25 ₩ bag; and from St. Ubes to New-York, Salt, 20c. ₩ bushel; a Neapolitan brig to Naples, Cotton, &c.; a brig from new Doboy to Rio, and back to New-York, Coffee, $1 20 ₩ bag; a schooner, same voyage, $1 20; a brig, 218 tons, 12 months, in the African trade, $400 ₩ month; one from Porto Rico to New-York, 37c., and $5, port charges not paid; brig *G. W. Russell,* to St. John's, N.B., $5 ₩ hhd., and a brig to Trinidad de Cuba and back, on private terms.

New-Bedford Oil Market.

For the week ending March 5.

SPERM—The market remains quiet, and we have no sales to report.

WHALE—There has been a good business doing in Whale since our last, and prices have slightly advanced. The transactions consist of sales of 2,500 bbls. at 55c.; 2,170 do. at 56c.; 700 do. at 55½c.; 1,000 do. at a price not transpired. Also, 300 bbls. Humpback at 50c.; 750 do. South Sea at 51½c., the market closing firm with good inquiry and an upward tendency. In Fairhaven we learn of sales of 2,600 bbls. Whale at 55c. In Falmouth 800 do. do. at 55c.

WHALEBONE—Sales for the week 3,500 lb. Arctic at 40c., 18,000 lb. Ochotsk at 39c.; 10,000 lb. Northwest, and 6,000 lb. South Sea at a price not transpired. We understand that a lot of 7,500 lb. Polar was shipped to New-York on speculation. In Fairhaven, 15,000 lb. Ochotsk, supposed at 38c., have been sold.—*Shipping List.*

Pork Packing on the Upper Mississippi.

From the Chicago Press, February 28.

A gentleman who has been largely engaged in packing pork on the Mississippi, during the season just closed, has furnished us with the following statement of Hogs cut at different points on that river, between the upper and lower rapids, and also at Wappello and Iowa City:

Keokuk	20,000	Iowa City	3,500
Fort Madison	6,000	Rock Island	5,100
Burlington	15,000	New Boston	5,300
Wappello	4,500	Keithsburg	7,000
Muscatine	14,500	Oquawka	7,100
Davenport	8,400	Total	96,600

The above statement, we are informed, comprises all packed between the rapids. It shows an increase in number over last year equal to about 10 ₩ cent., while the weight we are told is in excess of last year's about 15 ₩ cent. The average weight of the season's cutting was 210 pounds. The hogs were all fatted with corn, there being plenty of it and no mast in the country.

New-York Cattle Market.....March 7.

Carefully prepared every Wednesday for the Daily Times.

For Beeves at Allerton's, Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth avenue and Forty-fourth-street, and at Chamberlain's, Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, (also for Beeves occasionally,) at Browning's in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue; and also at O'Brien's, Central Bull's Head, (for Cows, Calves and Sheep only,) Sixth-street, and at Union Drove Yards for Swine.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

For the past week at all the principal markets mentioned above:

Beeves	3,302	Swine	7,000
Veals	502	Milk Cows	106
Sheep and Lambs	7,774		

RECEIPTS BY RAILROADS.

	Harlem.	Erie.	Hud. Riv.
Beeves	221	1,000	730
Veals	224	—	—
Milk Cows	17	16	—
Sheep and Lambs	449	285	—
Swine	—	7,000	—

BEEVES.

The extreme high prices that have prevailed of late, have attracted supplies from every available quarter, including some of the most barren tail flocks which ever was ever allowed to enter New-York to disgrace the market—and such disgusting "driftwood" trash we were pleased to see hang fire, though a large number were run off at prices far too remunerative. We thought the stock in market last week was as bad as could be, but it seems that a certain unfeeling, unskilled class of prairie feeders have turned their attention to raising this sort of meat at the price it now commands, which we are sorry to see, offers a sufficient encouragement to send parties to continue their inhuman impositions upon the public. We have at market to-day 3,057, which is 170 head below the average number of each market day the past year. The number last week was 1,950, which gives an increase of 337 head and about the same dearth of supply of good Beef, which is held at extreme high rates.

The prevalence of Lent has, perhaps, some influence upon the market, but scarcely perceptible, as packers are actively engaged, and evince much dissatisfaction at the scarcity of the English and Continental markets which are inadequately stocked for the existing demand there.

(Estimated by the pound on the quarter.)

Best beef offered to-day	[illegible]
Good retailing quality	[illegible]
Ordinary quality	9c. @10c.
Inferior quality	[illegible]

We do not alter our quotations of extra and good Beef, though it may be remarked there were few that commanded 12c. but in comparison with the Gardner prime beef before mentioned, were fully worth that price. The market at the close was rather dull, as large bodies of activity, and there were between seven and eight hundred remaining on hand, and prices of the ordinary qualities are fully 1c. ₩ lb. lower, some of which were scarcely able to stand alone.

We annex the receipts of the week at all the principal markets:

At Allerton's	2,001	At Chamberlain's	250
At O'Brien's	200	Sold at Bergen	150
At Browning's	353		
Total			2,954
Received the previous week			2,934

The first party deserving of a "mention" is a lot of 120 head selling by HOAG & WHEELER, from Ohio, owned by NORTON, which contains only two that are susceptible out of brutes that have attracted the public the past year. They are selling at 9c.@10c., a great deal more than their value.

S. URNEY had 85 head from Knox County, Ohio, average weight about 7½ cwt., and sold in lots at 10c.@11c. ₩ lb. Some of them were pretty fair, while the majority were on the ordinary.

W. H. GURNEY offered a drove, 74 head, from Monroe County, a mixed lot, weighing on an average 7½ cwt. CHRIS. GWYER took 8 head at $80, which seller says is 11c. ₩ lb. He sold 4 others at $140 each—extra—buyer says 12c.

GEO. TOFFEY & CONNER had 118 head from Champaign County, Ohio; most of them bought at Bergen from DOWLING, wholesale at $68, average 6½ cwt.; sold in parcels at 9c.@10½ ₩ lb.

GEO. AYRAULT offered 160 head altogether, 50 head from Ohio were about as good a drove as any in market to-day, of which CONANT took 7 at $140, which is quite 12c. These were owned by CASSTOCK & FARNHAM—[illegible] of 8½ cwt., owned by BRYANT & ROSS, sold at 10c.@11c., though some will not bring over 9c.—One was purchased by LALOR at $100. The balance were of ordinary quality and sold slowly at our quoted rates.

SHERMAN & WHEELER had a middling fair drove of Beeves, about 65 head, average 6½ cwt.; 1 pair sold to GEO. HAWS at $192 50, weighing 17 cwt.—from Dutchess County will sell readily at 11c. ₩ lb.

E. MURRAY had a common lot, a yard full at 11 o'clock—50 head, average 6 cwt., says the market is decidedly dull.

JOHN MERRITT offered 75 head of good Virginia Steers which did not suffer much with a comparison with any market—owned by WELTON & CUNNINGHAM. Sold at 10c.@11c. Also, 22 Ohio Cattle, common stock, at 9c.@10c.

CHAS. TEED had 65 from Ohio, of the ordinary stamp, with a few exceptions; 20 head, the best, sold to ISAAC VALENTINE at 11c. or $90 a head.

A. C. MEAD had a fine pair of steers from Mount Pleasant, Westchester, held at $400, fatted by BRADLEY. He had four others, very fine beasts. But such fancy meat does not sell well at this time of year.

PHILLIPS & CASEY—13 head from Leavenworth, in the Genesee Valley, including one Bullock which will dress 18 cwt., held at $225. 10 Ohio steers will average about $49, a mean lot. We subjoin the sections of country from whence the supplies came:

New-York	450	Kentucky	57
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	Virginia	262
Ohio	636	Connecticut	[illegible]
Indiana	142	New-Jersey	[illegible]
Illinois	296		

MILK COWS.

The supplies are quite limited, especially of good quality, and prices are well supported. We quote ordinary Cows at $20@$30; fair quality at $40@$45; and extra, with calf, at $50@$60. The fattest of those brought here find their way to the slaughter-house.

The receipts of the week are as follows:

At Allerton's	17	At Browning's	50
At O'Brien's	74	At Chamberlain's	15
Total			156
Received the previous week			217

VEAL CALVES.

The supplies are growing larger week by week, and the number that are slaughtered, is certainly destroying material that could be well turned into Beef. A clever six to ten days old sell at $1 50 to $2 50; while a good Calf will sell readily at 6c.@6½c., and extra 7c., live.

The receipts of the week are as follows:

(This does not include calves sold with milk cows.)

At Allerton's	334	At Browning's	15
At O'Brien's	59	At Chamberlain's	4
Total			502
Received the previous week			381

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supplies of good quality are quite meagre, and this commands rather better prices, and with few exceptions, the sales of Mutton have been at a fair rate at Washington Market at 7c.@10c. ₩ lb. The supplies of Lambs is quite light and the tendency of prices is rather to an improvement than otherwise. We quote:

Extra sheep sells at	$8@$12 00
Good quality sells at	$5@$6 50
Common quality sells at	$3@$4 00
Inferior quality sells at	$2@$2 75

Sold by JAS. MCCARTY at Browning's:

106 sheep, cost's	$345 25	134 sheep, cost's	$40 25
15 sheep	75 00	90 sheep	275 00
138 sheep	966 00	1129 sold for	5,138 00
Total	1,561	Value	$6,864 71

Average per head, $4 34.

SALES OF SHEEP AT CHAMBERLAIN'S, BY [illegible].

TIMONS.

90 Sheep sold for	$380 00	325 Sheep sold for	[illegible]
90 Sheep sold for	336 00	355 Sheep sold for	1,581 75
204 Sheep sold for	686 00	160 Sheep sold for	702 75
106 Sheep sold for	590 00	280 Sheep sold for	1,048 25
100 Sheep sold for	345 00		
Total			[illegible]

Which gives an average of $4 29½ ₩ head.

The receipts of the week are as follows:

At Allerton's	733	At Chamberlain's	2,900
At Browning's	3,715		
Total			7,774
Received last week			6,136

SWINE.

As the pork packing season draws to a close, the market tends downward. The supply continues quite liberal, and we are informed there are a large number at the West, and of a superior quality, though there are few in market to-day suitable for packing, and lard. The quality have approached little, while the poor kinds are quite neglected, with considerable remaining on hand this noon. About 1,879, chiefly from Ohio, have been sold at the Union drove yards, closing at the following prices:

Ohio Corn Fed, hard	at 5 @5½c., live weight.
New-York Corn Fed, hard	at 5 @5½c., live weight.
New-York Still Fed	[illegible]
Ohio Corn Fed, good	at 6½@7, dead weight.
New-York Corn Fed, good	at 6½@6¾, dead weight.
New-York Still Fed	at 6 @6½, dead weight.
Ohio Mast Fed	at 6 @6½, dead weight.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1855.

☞ Benjamin Shannon, Pittsburg, Penn., is agent for the Daily Times. Single copies can be procured on application to him.

Abbott's Life of Napoleon.

Mr. Abbott's Life of Napoleon, which has been in course of publication for the last two years in *Harper's Magazine*, has been completed, and is issued in two volumes, elegantly printed, and abounding in spirited and graphic pictorial illustrations. No publication of the day has attracted more attention, been more eagerly read, or more violently denounced than this. It has met the fate of every work that dares to assail the prejudices of men, and has received praise and blame, admiration and ridicule, by turns. One thing, however, is certain—it is written in a style that charms the reader along from chapter to chapter—and the only security to him who wishes not to have his views of Napoleon modified, is to refuse to read it at all.

To one accustomed to philosophize in human prejudices, these attacks on Mr. Abbott's work furnish an amusing insight into human nature. One man, without venturing to cite a page of reliable history, declares that the writer has endeavored to cast a halo of glory round the bloody track of one who strove to be a second Alexander. Another, allowing his prejudices to take a meaner track, endeavors to throw contempt on the whole, by sneeringly asserting that a clergyman has been glorifying an ambitious warrior. This is a common resort of small minds. A third insists that Napoleon, in his private character, was little better than an ogre. Another still, declares that the work is a mere fiction from first to last, and, without adducing a single well-substantiated fact, seems to believe that his word will offset documentary proof. Now, of all the objections made, only one can be sustained by proof, and that is that Mr. Abbott has given Bonaparte too high a moral position, by stating only the good points of his character; that he has enlarged on his better qualities, and passed over altogether the faults he possessed, and the evil he committed. This is, with some qualifications, undoubtedly true.

But it seems to be a law of our nature—indeed, almost necessary to justice—that when only the dark side of a picture has been presented, and all its deformities enhanced and exaggerated a hundred-fold, to turn the bright side for a while. In other words, when, driven by prejudice far beyond the line of strict justice on the one side, the force necessary to bring us back to that line at all will inevitably carry us beyond it on the other. The whole English literature—prose, poetry, philosophy, and even theology—have been leveled against Napoleon; and it is perfectly right and fair for Mr. Abbott to say "*Audi alteram partem.*" One thing, however, is especially observable,—that those who complain of these one-sided views never raise objections to the wholesale slanders and falsehoods which for a quarter of a century have disgraced the English Press. We believe that Mr. Abbott has done truth and history a great and permanent service. He has stripped off the veil of detraction which has so long hung over Napoleon's career, and revealed him to us in those grand proportions which made him the most remarkable man of the age. He has not assumed the office of eulogist—he has given facts, which, however they may be questioned, cannot be disproved. He has established every position by documents, and by proof sufficient to overthrow everything but prejudice.

There are those who think that an error in any statement relating to Napoleon's private character, or growing out of individual relations, is of vast moment,—while the great questions of human freedom, human progress and of European diplomacy are of slight account. Granting that Napoleon, personally, is spoken of too favorably, what is that compared to the importance of having that momentous struggle in which he finally sunk placed in *a true* light? To Americans, it is every day becoming a question of immeasurable consequence to understand the causes that underlaid those terrible wars which desolated the Continent during Napoleon's reign, and to know whether they grew out of his mad ambition and recklessness of human life, or whether, as Napier asserts, the whole struggle was "*a deadly conflict to determine whether aristocracy or democracy should predominate—whether equality or privilege should henceforth be the principle of European governments.*" This is far more important to America and to the world, than to know whether Bonaparte was personally a very moral man or not. It is the magnitude of this question which imparts such value to Mr. Abbott's work. The blame of those wars in which Napoleon won such renown, is placed on the right shoulders; the causes which produced them are shown not to be the virtuous, praiseworthy desire of the despots of Europe to arrest a blood-thirsty usurper, but to stop the more fearful march of free principles, symbolized at first in the French Republic, and afterwards in Napoleon himself, who though a plebeian, rose to a throne, and made dukes and nobles and princes of every degree out of base-born men;—nay, declared to the world that worth and deeds, not blood, were the true ground of all nobility. He has shown that it was to arrest the progress of such dangerous innovations on old established systems and doctrines, that Europe banded itself against him. Errors in describing battles, or misstatements respecting the virtue or criminality of any personal act, are small matters compared to misrepresentations of those great controlling facts, on which not only the past has been based, but on which the future turns.

The great care taken in the illustrations of this work by the publishers, and the additional attraction they furnish, much as they increase its value, are scarcely worth mentioning when we are endeavoring to sound the depths of that political sea, the agitation of whose boisterous surface alone shook the world. It is important for us to know whether, in those great wars, the batteries of European despots thundered and their cavalry charged on armies of men, or on the code of human freedom and the doctrine of personal rights. A work which sets this great question right cannot be dismissed with a fling, for the objects it contemplates and the principles it develops will always possess an interest paramount to every other. Mr. Abbott has shown what European Kings mean by that standing excuse for all her wars—"*security of Government.*" They mean the stability of the feudal system—the crushing out of existence the principle of human liberty. Europe waged perpetual war against Napoleon for the same reason that Austria whips Hungarian ladies—that King Bomba fills his prisons with the noblest men in his kingdom—that the Continent is placed under a general system of espionage, and those horrible oppressions that make the heart sicken are committed, and *that* reason is "*security of government,*" and security of government means the death of republican sentiments.

But the slanders of English writers—the whole weight of her literature thrown in the scale—could not have kept this great truth so long from our eyes, had not Napoleon unfortunately, in this country, been ranked by the Federalists with Jefferson and Madison, and thus become the object of that vindictive hate which characterized the political factions during their administrations. The Democrats and Bonaparte were always classed together and denounced together. It is on this account that the peculiarly intense and bitter feeling which characterizes the Eastern States is unknown at the West and Southwest. The hatreds of the fathers have descended to the children, and prejudices have grown up with the generations. As we recede from these turbulent periods those prejudices grow feebler, and history becomes truer. It is owing to this invariable law of our being, and not to any new discoveries, that the character of Napoleon appears every day in a better light. Time like the tide effaces old impressions, and leaves us to receive newer and better ones. He is a narrow observer who supposes that the change in our views of Napoleon has grown out of the popularity of such works as those of Headley and Abbott. They are the *result* of the change, not the cause of it. The public never receives with avidity that which assails its prejudices, unless the lapse of time has prepared their minds for better and juster views. Headley's *Napoleon and his Marshals*, written with intense vigor and thoroughly republican in its sentiments and influence, enjoyed a popularity seldom if ever surpassed by any American book; and it gave the key note to those truer views of Napoleon's character and career for which the reaction against British slanders had prepared the American mind. Mr. Abbott's work will confirm this sentiment, and tend still farther to impress on the public the folly of basing its judgment, concerning the greatest Democratic Revolutionist of modern times, on the representations of his life-long foes.

☞ The *Tribune* of yesterday publishes Mr. Marcy's letter to Mr. Soule, authorizing the celebrated Ostend Conference, which we gave exclusively to our readers on Tuesday morning, together with other highly interesting and important documents. Would it not comport with our neighbor's morality to give the Times credit for matter which it cost us considerable expense to procure? or did the *Tribune* find the document elsewhere?

The Academy of Medicine.

There was a pretty full attendance at the monthly meeting on Wednesday night. Dr. F. C. Stewart—in the absence of the President—presided. The business of organizing the sections was perfected. Two eulogistic and able notices of deceased members were read—one of Dr. Swett by Professor McCready, and one of Dr. Nevin, written by Dr. Jones, was read by Secretary Foster. The authors had leave to publish them at their discretion, as "read before the Academy." Dr. Corson introduced resolutions of sympathy and condolence with the President in his great affliction—the loss of his son. They were postponed until after action upon the next matter. Dr. Francis sent in cogent reasons making it necessary for him to decline the honor of presiding over the body. *After other business the meeting adjourned.*

The Reynolds' Offal Contract Again—Comptroller Flagg on Values.

Comptroller Flagg sent a very long communication to the Board of Councilmen last evening, in relation to the offal contract of Mr. Wm. B. Reynolds.

In accordance with a resolution of the two Boards, passed Dec. 29, 1854, Mr. Flagg appointed James Horner to act as appraiser in ascertaining the fair cash value of the property of Mr. Reynolds, and in the execution of his contract, Mr. Reynolds, on the 17th of January, selected Charles G. Waterbury, on his part, to act as appraiser, and these two appointed George Briggs as the third appraiser. The Comptroller, before making the appointment, called on Mr. Reynolds for a list of the articles which he designed to present to the appraisers. On examination Mr. Flagg found the following articles, to which he objected:—150 dead horses, 4,000 barrels of bones, 6,000 jaws, 2,000 beef leg-bones, four tons of horse-shoes, five hundred bushels of bone manure, five tons of pieces of bone, five tons of horse-hoofs, twelve barrels of fat, and 400 hogs.

The Appraisers excluded from their estimate most of these articles, and in regard to all the property, except the lease under which Barren Island is occupied by Mr. Reynolds, they agreed as to the price. The three Appraisers, however, differed slightly in regard to the value of Barren Island. Mr. Waterbury valued the lease at $20,000, Mr. Briggs at $10,000, and Mr. Horner at $1,000.

The amount at which the Appraisers valued the property, not including the lease of the Island, was $36,745 51. If the sum included by Mr. Reynolds as the consideration for the transfer of the lease, be added to the sum before given, it shows a total sum of $46,745 51. This sum, by the resolution of the Common Council, is to be charged over to any new contractor who may desire to enter into competition for the contract.

The Comptroller considers that, as the matter now stands, the only security for the City is to require the new contractor to furnish the means for settling with Mr. Reynolds. The communication was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and 1,000 extra copies ordered.

LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH.

NUMBER TWO.

How England came to be Involved in the War with Russia.

To Mr. ——, ——, United States:

London, Friday, Feb. 16, 1855.

Sir: L. Napoleon Bonaparte is just now the axis of rotation in European politics. Old England has abjured her aristocratic stiffneckedness towards the lucky *parvenu*. She has no will of her own. Her *Palmys* and *Johnnys* pilgrim, from time to time, to Paris, and fetch the parole, and walk with submissive obedience in the track of the adventurer. Do you know the real reason which made England go to the Orient? Why it is simply and solely because Bonaparte was going there. Nothing more and nothing less. England was afraid to have him there alone, so she followed him.

That is rather strong, you will say, and yet its truth is plain beyond controversy. The horizon of the present contest will certainly widen day by day; it is therefore important to have matters sifted for an understanding, and have to every actor in the drama a competent place appropriated in the estimation of public opinion. So, with your permission, I will rehearse some facts bearing out my assertion, that England went to the East, not from any regard for Turkey or against Russia, but simply because Bonaparte was going.

Lord Redcliffe—ever memorable for his unfortunate success in perfectly emasculating Turkey—Lord Redcliffe being absent from the Orient, the gallant Chargé d'Affaires, Colonel Hugh Rose, sent orders to advance the English Mediterranean fleet from Malta to Vurla. Colonel Rose has been reprimanded for it; and Admiral Dundas (since so notorious for his inactivity in the Black Sea) approved for not complying with the demand. But Bonaparte, not caring a bit about England's peaceful propensities, sent *nemine consulto* the French fleet from Toulon to Salamis. England regretted this very much, and hastened to send the expression of her regrets to St. Petersburg. (Clarendon to Sir G. H. Seymour, March 23, 1853.) However, the French fleet was going, so Admiral Dundas was ordered to go likewise. Thus they both, by and by, proceeded to Besika Bay—and there they were. Russia invaded the Principalities. Still the fleets rode at Besika. The patriotic Turks were in a frenzy about the fetters imposed on their Government by the diplomats, and in September, 1853, placards were posted on the mosques urging the Government to declare war. Mr. De la Cour desired to call up the fleet. Lord Redcliffe suggested, that perhaps a small addition of steam force would do. What! aid the Turks in their patriotic resolution to repulse the foreign invasion? Oh, no! "to assist the Government against the patriotism of its own people—a plan carried into effect with much appearance of success *by the French Ambassador.*" (Lord Redcliffe to Clarendon, Sept. 15, 1853.) England followed, and went just so far in checking any resolute attitude on the part of Turkey as Bonaparte was going.

England, which you hear to be so anxious about the independence and integrity of Turkey, not only has never encouraged the Turkish Government to take a stand adequate to the occasion, and to maintain with spirited manliness the independence and integrity of their Empire; but rather fettered their resolution, depressed their spirits, terrified them into unbecoming pusillanimity, intrigued against Mehemet Ali Pacha, because he had the courage to desire to act with resolute patriotism, drove him out of power, checked the Turks in resorting to efficient measures, arrested them in their energies, and opposed everything which might have made Turkey strong, independent and efficient in mastering the situation. This is so much the case that when the Russian armies were moving towards Moldo-Wallachia; Redschid Pacha asked the British Ambassador whether "they have to be resisted?" My Lord answered "No." Redschid asked: "Shall we offer resistance in case they cross the Danube?" My Lord answered—"No; your forbearance has only to cease on that line (the Balkan) which cannot be passed by an enemy without immediate danger to the capital." (Lord Redcliffe *to Lord Clarendon, June 3, 1853.*) And Lord Clarendon particularly ordered the British Ambassador to insist upon this point, *and have imperative instructions sent to* Omer Pacha not to undertake to defend the Danube. And it is a very strange fact that the Russians did not cross the Pruth until the 3d of July:—the Russian Embassy left Constantinople on the 17th of June, while those shocking English orders to Turkey were given before the 3d of June—when the Russian Embassy was present yet, consequently knowing of them—and thus the Russians undertook to cross the Pruth upon the positive knowledge of the fact that they not only would not be opposed by England, but that not even Turkey would be permitted to oppose them. Hence the rage of the Czar at England's subsequent attitude. That England did not care about the independence of Turkey, nor had the slightest idea of resorting to arms in her defence, is further evident from the transactions at Vienna. You know that an agreement was there drawn up, of which the English Government, after they were "*drifted*" *to cast the die, was bound* publicly to acknowledge that its acceptance would have been "incompatible with the independence of Turkey, and with the sovereignty of the Sultan." And yet Lord Clarendon (Aug. 2, 1853,) strongly pressed on the Porte to adopt the proposition as one of perfect safety to Turkey, and fully guarding the independence of Turkey and the sovereignty of the Sultan. And why did England hold that language, contrary to her convictions? Why! merely because the propositions originated with Bonaparte, who was at that time wavering in his resolution between war and peace. And the proposition being still defeated by a last flash of patriotism in the Grand Divan, and Bonaparte, in a moment of evil humor, charging England with double dealing, England, anxious to show her submissive obedience to the dictates of the *parvenu*, stooped so low as to demand from the Turkish Government a testimonial to prove "that England has not only not said anything to the Porte which would encourage it to go to war, but exerted all efforts in order to exhort and induce Turkey to accept, without modifications, the Vienna draft of note"—a testimonial which Redschid Pacha hastened to give in a dispatch to Mr. Musurus, his envoy at London, on the 23d Zilhadje, 1269, (25th September, 1853.) And really, acting upon the supposition that Bonaparte would have no war, England was so explicit in refusing to hold out any prospect of aid to Turkey, that when the Sublime Porte, compelled to yield to popular irritation, at last (in the beginning of October,) declared war, and expressed its reliance on the support of England and France, Lord Redcliffe admonished the Turkish Ministers "of the precarious nature of such expectations," and told them plainly, that "their hold upon the sympathies of any auxiliary power is one which depends on the sense entertained by that power *of its own interest.*" (Dispatch of Lord Redcliffe, Oct. 5, 1853.) There you have the much boasted disinterestedness of England.

However, while England thus rocked herself in her determination not to go to war, precisely when she was apprising Turkey of the fact that she had nothing to expect from England, Bonaparte changed his mind, and, again without consulting England, sent orders, (Oct. 4,) to Admiral Hamelin, to go up with all the fleet to Constantinople; and apprised England of this order given, as of an accomplished fact, Oct. 6. Well, what is it England has done thereupon? She sent orders, Oct. 8, that the English fleet had to go up likewise. Subsequently Bonaparte sent troops to the East—England followed them—they stopped at Gallipoli, the English stopped likewise—they went to Varna, the English followed—the French did nothing for months but die, the English ditto—the Zouaves tried to die, in vain shouted "Vive Lamoricière!" and compelled St. Arnaud to act; he resolved on going to the Crimea, the English protested; Bonaparte spoke of "timid advisers," and in spite of them St. Arnaud was going;—well, the English went likewise;—there to be defeated and there to perish, fruitless and in vain.

Do you think that I have borne out the assertion that England does but walk obediently in the track of the whimsical adventurer? Yes, whimsical, because he got "tipsy from power," say his friends. Only think, once the sword drawn, England thought the matter serious, and Ministers got up at elections and in Parliament and shouted, "No insecure peace! no peace without reducing the ambitious power of Russia to proportions innocuous to the independence of other nations!" Well, scarcely is the word uttered, and when the Turks alone have beaten the Russians, and the Allies have not yet fired a shot, the "tipsy" adventurer gets the fancy to launch his "four points," that miserable concoction of humbug, of disgrace, and of treachery to Turkey, (Aug. 8, 1854.) Well, what does England's Government, which but yesterday shouted, "No dishonorable, no insecure peace!" Why, it turns round and shouts, "We second the motion! hurrah for the four points!"

And do you know why Bonaparte went to the Orient? Why, there you have it in the dispatch of the French Foreign Minister, (Drouyn de Lhuys,) to his representative at London, (Count Walewski,) Oct. 4, 1853: "We go to the East in order to make the Sultan *abstain from appealing either to religious feelings or to fatal auxiliaries.*" The religious feeling means "the patriotic valor of the Turkish nation;" and by the "fatal auxiliaries," are meant the historically national allies of Turkey—the Hungarian, Polish and Italian nationalities, and as their particular representatives, your undersigned obedient servant and Joseph Mazzini.

Revolution was the Mother of the Bonaparte family. Both the Uncle and the Nephew have murdered her; and the blood-stained crimson couch of the assassin is haunted by the spectre of the murdered mother. The complications in the Orient were about to resuscitate some solitary offsprings of murdered revolution. Rather anything, cried Bonaparte, aghast; and he went to the East to prevent the Sultan's appealing to the "fatal auxiliaries."

That is the key of the position; that explains everything;—it explains particularly the shameful compliance for despotic Austria, though that compliance is an insult to the national honor of the French nation, and an abjuration of her whole history. If Austria be not detached from Russia, Turkey can not be prevented from appealing to the fatal auxiliaries; nay, France and England themselves would be forced to appeal to them. Bonaparte shudders at the idea. Rather anything, he says. It is the fatality of retributive justice.

"*Hostem dum fugeret se Fannius ipse peremit,*
Hic, rogo, non furor est, ne moriare mori."

But England—England *had no reason to* share the frenetic fear of the matricide; and yet she deliberately joined in the issue *proposed by the matricide in his dispatch of Oct.* 4. Bonaparte is led by fear of revolution; and England, sharing that dread hereditary to aristocracy, submits to be led by her fear of Bonaparte.

However, no political crime ever remained unpunished, or ever will. From the logical concatenation of cause and effect, I have been enabled to foretell everything that befell them ever since. I have told them the very number of their losses. England's brave 54,000 have been reduced to less than 12,000 a month ago; ("scarcely one out of five will ever return," were my words;) and the French army, well administered, well provided as it is, has more than half its number; the very Zouaves, those men of iron, lost 60 per cent. I have foretold their defeat, and defeated they are. Five months of unsuccessful siege of a half open town, is defeat; and this very moment we read the intelligence that "*the English are retiring from the siege lines before Sebastopol to Balaklava.*"

Poor martyrs! gallant men, worthy of a happier fate, how sad to see the old truth anew verified: *Quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi.*

And worse will yet come. Of two things one, either Bonaparte, (with England in his wake,) does not succeed in his policy of alliances, so as to make them dangerous to the Czar; or he does succeed. If he does not succeed, then he falls by the Czar; *England has no army more*, and England and Bonaparte are not able without allies to cope with the Czar offensively—that is already a matter of fact; whereas if he succeeds in his policy of alliances, so as to cause serious apprehensions to Russia, he drives Revolution in the hands of Russia, and he falls by what he desired to avoid.

But, there, it is only he alone who falls—France will not fall together with him. With England it is different. Here, no such line of demarcation is possible between the fate of one man and of the country. And herein is the supreme folly of a policy which stakes all on the life, luck and faith of one tipsy adventurer.

Yet he is all in all with England. And (if possible) more yet with Austria. She did enough to offend the Czar, beyond the possibility of reconciliation—from that quarter no hope of rescue more. And stand on her own feet she cannot. So she leans on Bonaparte. He is her only hope, her life, her God. Also it is delicious to see how the *parvenu* is idolatrized at Vienna.

Now, imagine all Europe hanging on the thread of one man's—and such a man's—life and luck; and then imagine that thread broken. Oh! how this rotten Babel will break to pieces at one single blast!

Men of America, be prepared for great events! And if you desire to have a future, be prepared to deserve it, or else you likewise will be swept away by the inexorable logic of events.

I will conclude by giving you some signs indicative of the shadows of coming events.

The French army in the Crimea is trembling on the brink of a military revolt. Read the letter I to-day send to the *Sunday Times*, (here enclosed.)

The war is not popular in France. Palmerston, at his late visit to Paris, was so much stricken at this fact that he advised the Emperor to resort to some "constitutional concessions;" but he fears to paint the evil one on the wall—he might step down, of course.

The unpopularity is such that not one volunteer recruit is to be had in warlike France, either for love or money. The "conscrits" betake themselves to their heels by hundreds. Their families are made responsible, and can get no substitute under 6,000 francs, ($2,400.)

At Paris, between the "garde" and the "line," a dozen duels day by day.

Difference and division in the head-quarters of Bonapartism, and in the very midst of the family. Fould and Morny are for peace at any price. The "Emperor" is for war, but only as "a simple diversion *à l'esprit* public," and therefore a war restricted to the Crimea, and to the Pruth at the utmost, just as Louis Philippe desired to make the war in Algeria. Certain members of the "family" tell him that this is as much as to lose the only real army he has, and to expose France to a coalition, without having any force to oppose but raw recruits, badly led, because it is a fact that he has no Generals, (the Cavaignacs, Changarniers, Lamoricières, Bedeaus, Leflos, Charrases, remaining irreconcilable. The "Emperor" asks: "Well, what is to be done?" Some of the family answer: "Recall the army from the Crimea; leave the English to do in the East as they can, and a 'Polish campaign' with the whole of the resources we have left." Upon this the Emperor gets in a fit, and shouts: "So you advise Revolution? d—n you, rather Nicholas. And he sends for the lawyer Bethmont, and orders him to draw up a memorial showing that Morny, after having been Morny for 46 years, is his own *legitimate* brother, a full blood Bonaparte, the next heir to the Throne, upon the principle of the Roman law *Pater est quem nuptiæ demonstrant*. The memorial is in the course of preparation. Very likely you will have soon some Bonapartes in America again, probably without passports, if the people will let them go.

Men of America, prepare for great events.

Yours, sincerely, KOSSUTH.

The Academy Affairs.

No tidings from Mr. Ole Bull or Mr. Maretzek! Those gentlemen, like Mr. Micawber, are without doubt "falling back to take a spring." The developments, when they come, are expected to make "Rome howl"—but they have not come yet.

At present it seems probable that each will wait for the other until it is too late to satisfy the public.

We have been requested by Mr. Max Maretzek to publish the following translation of a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*. An article appeared in that journal on the 6th inst. stating in substance that the company at the Academy was in fact a snug little family party managed solely for private interests, and without regard to the satisfaction of the public. This circumstance the writer affirmed gave to the affair the complexion of a veritable conspiracy (*un veritable complot.*) The charge is a grave one, and we can easily imagine painful to Mr. Maretzek. Therefore we publish his letter. It is not our wish to make any remark on it, one way or the other; or, indeed, beyond this, to interfere in newspaper squabbles of any kind that may spring out of the Academy affairs—unless they immediately concern us.

New-York, March 7, 1855.

To the Editor of the Courrier des Etats Unis:

Gentlemen: Whilst all the other newspapers have cautiously preserved a discreet reserve concerning the affairs of Mr. Ole Bull, at the Academy of Music—with the intention no doubt of hearing both sides of the question before pronouncing a judgment on either—you have, with a rare and divine sagacity, weighed and judged from the announcement which first appeared,—namely, that the Academy was closed in consequence of insuperable difficulties.

We know, gentlemen, that you are the admirers of the *coup d'état* of Monsieur Bonaparte, and we have no reason, therefore, to be surprised at your ecstasy for the *coup de theatre* of Mr. Ole Bull. It [illegible] there was [illegible] for Mr. Ole Bull to find defenders within the [illegible] of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*.

You attack me personally for the crime of having too many artistes within the circle of my family. Certainly Maretzek, Strakosch, Marini, Bettini, Bertucca, must appear to Mr. Ole Bull, after his *coup de theatre*, in the same light that Lamoricière, Changarnier and others, appeared to M. Bonaparte after his *coup d'état*. France, under Louis Napoleon, does not require men of genius; the opera, under Ole Bull, did not require artistes of talent. Men who dare express their opinion you call conspirators. It is, indeed, a great pity that Mr. Ole Bull cannot send them to Cayenne or to Lambessa. In the interim you abstain from publishing the resolutions, although you doubtlessly received them in time for use. Probably you were afraid of receiving a first warning from Mr. Ole Bull.

With regard to the great expense which, according to you, Mr. Ole Bull has incurred, I take the liberty of informing you that the most ruinous was that formed through the special intervention of your own noble [illegible].

Yours, &c., MAX MARETZEK.

University Medical Commencement.

The large Chapel of the University was crowded last night with ladies and gentlemen, gathered to attend the Graduating exercises of the Medical Department of the New-York University, Fourteenth-street. Prof. W. H. Van Buren delivered an elegant address to the class, of which we are not able to give a word—simply because of the terrific crowd upon our columns. Chancellor Ferris conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon the following young gentlemen—106 in number:

Graduates—R. L. Annan, Md.; [illegible] Ball, C. W.; [illegible] E. Burr, Ky.; M. A. Button, Flor.; J. F. Brown, Ga.; J. D. Brown, Cal.; J. D. Bass, Ala.; G. T. Bowers, Conn.; E. B. Beers, N. Y.; C. W. Bell, Mass.; P. L. Burke, N. B.; C. L. Brooks, N. J.; A. H. Brundage, Penn.; A. L. Carroll, N. Y.; E. A. Clarke, N. Y.; [illegible] Chappel, Ga.; A. G. Carswell, Ga.; L. Carver, Ga.; J. H. Campbell, C. W.; E. Clay, [illegible]; [illegible] Cowan, Tenn.; [illegible] Case, Sicily; S. W. Coleman, Ky.; W. J. Cheney, Miss.; J. C. Cagwy, N. Y.; C. D. Davies, Ga.; W. B. Drane, Ga.; B. B. Drane, Miss.; J. B. Dunney, Tenn.; S. C. Eaton, N. Y.; T. Evans, New-York; [illegible] Ellis, New-York; A. Fisher, C. W.; [illegible] New-York; R. Fenwick, New-Jersey; [illegible] S. C.; W. M. Gentry, Tenn.; C. B. Gilbert, C. W.; [illegible] Galloway, Geo.; L. C. Granger, Vt.; [illegible] Hayes, Ala.; G. F. Hamilton, Geo.; [illegible]; Geo.; L. W. Hewell, N. J.; [illegible] Hamilton, Penn.; H. W. Holmes, Mass.; W. G. Ham, Geo.; D. M. Hall, Geo.; G. B. Heard, Miss.; H. G. Jackson, S. C.; P. J. Kiernan, N. Y.; H. L. Kelley, N. S.; C. C. Knight, Conn.; L. H. Keebler, Geo.; W. H. Kaull, Penn.; H. King, Mass.; L. W. Kennedy, N. Y.; A. G. Long, Ala.; T. W. Landrum, Geo.; W. W. Lane, N. C.; J. J. H. Love, N. J.; W. C. McDuffie, N. C.; W. G. Mi[illegible], N. Y.; J. R. Miller, [illegible]; J. A. Miller, Geo.; G. Williams, N. Y.; E. I. Ogden, C. W.; P. O'Reilly, N. Y.; S. C. Painter, Tenn.; J. S. Phillips, N. Y.; R. B. Pattison, Va.; J. L. Pope, Ky.; W. H. Pope, Jr., Ga.; J. K. Rushin, Ala.; [illegible], N. Y.; W. I. [illegible], Ga.; R. H. Redwood, Ala.; C. L. Redwine, Ga.; M. G. Stribling, Ga.; N. W. Sally, S. C.; [illegible] Smith, N. Y.; J. H. Stoddiford, N. J.; H. R. Stiles, N. Y.; J. R. Saunders, N. Y.; P. Stewart, C. W.; S. S. Strong, N. Y.; D. S. Smith, N. J.; J. Simpson, Me.; S. D. Seelye, N. Y.; T. C. Smith, Jr., Vt.; G. Steinert, N. Y.; A. H. Thurston, N. Y.; G. F. Thomson, Mass.; D. Terry, N. Y.; J. B. Williams, N. Y.; D. E. Wallace, N. C.; J. B. Wilkinson, C. W.; J. B. Wilson, Va.; J. White, C. W.; J. H. Weaver, Ga.; S. N. Winkler, Ga.; W. D. Witherspoon, Miss.; C. C. Wilkinson, Ky.; W. Wallace, N. S.; F. V. White, N. Y.—Total, 106.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, (near Grand-st.,) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a reduction of [illegible] per cent. from last season's prices:

Rich Velvet .... [illegible] per yard.
Rich Tapestry .... [illegible] per yard.
Rich Brussels .... [illegible] per yard.
Rich Three-Ply .... [illegible] per yard.
Best Ingrain .... [illegible] per yard.
and other goods equally low.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to J. W. FOWLER, President.

SPRING, 1855.—CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.—OUR stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings for Spring trade is now ready for inspection, embracing everything that is new and desirable, of our own importation or selection. The cutters of this department, headed by Mr. A. H. Van Pelt, are artists of the first class in their several lines of Coats, Vests and Pants, and our determination is to spare no pains or expense to make this a very popular department of our business. The directions to this effect are: 1. To make every garment up to the best standard of taste and workmanship, the quality to be always fairly represented; 2. To be prompt to the very hour a garment is promised; and 3. To be a little lower in price than garments of the same description can be had for elsewhere. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, GOUT, CANCERS, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM, as attested by a thousand desperate cases, which have appeared in the *Herald*, *Sun*, and other papers, is the great reliable purifier. Among the latest cases of king's evil is that of William Hounsel, No. 12 Willet-st., who suffered by a deep and loathsome [illegible] ulcer under the left ear, the swelling from which covered the neck. Mr. H. Gardner, as sworn before Mayor Westervelt, June 30, 1853, was cured in one month of a terrible cancer, which had existed twelve years and destroyed his nose. Inflammation, gout, neuralgia, &c., the cases of Hon. J. V. D. Fowler, No. [illegible] Stanton-st., and Mr. [illegible], No. 29 Grove-st., stand forth among the most astounding cures ever effected. They were completely crippled. You who are afflicted, go visit those persons. [illegible] cents per bottle. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st.

GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS AT H. S. ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, owing to the extensive repairs to be made in consequence of the recent fire on the premises. The remainder of this immense stock, embracing workboxes, reticules, papier maché work, fans, opera-glasses, toilet boxes, gentlemen's and ladies' dressing-cases, dressing and shell combs, elegant statuary, parian, porcelain and marble vases; Newman's celebrated water colors, together with the most choice selection of perfumery and soaps, with an endless variety of toys for the amusement and instruction of children; all will be sold without regard to cost, affording an opportunity to our citizens to supply themselves with everything unique and beautiful at less than half of the usual prices. H. S. ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. [illegible] Broadway.

DURING THIS MONTH, PRIOR TO TAKING stock 1st of April, we will sell our entire stock of GERMAN TOYS AND GAMES AND ENGLISH WAX DOLLS at half the marked prices. We make this immense sacrifice on this class of goods (of which the sale has been much cramped by the hard times during the past holidays) in order that we may diminish our stock as much as possible. Our FANCY GOODS have also been much reduced in price. TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM, No. 345 Broadway, opposite Appleton's.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his patent champion safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks. S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—WE WILL offer this morning three cases of rich Plaid Silks, at 4s. per yard; two do. 5s.; three do. 6s. Two cases French Ginghams yard wide, at 1s. Rich Printed Bareges from 2s. to 3s. Also, a large lot of Ribbons at half their value; 200 Cashmere Long Shawls; 200 do. square, of new designs; Linens and Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels, &c. The above goods are 50 per cent. under their real value. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

THE FASHION OF THE SEASON IN GENTLEMEN'S Hats was introduced by GENIN on Saturday, the 24th ult. New-York and the Union have for many years accepted the quarterly issue of GENIN, as the governing styles of the day, and his Spring hat for 1855 will be found to possess the highest claims to the admiration of men of taste and judgment. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS!—THE subscribers have now in store the following goods which they are selling at great bargains: Bombazines, Alpacas, Delaines, Bareges, Grenadines, Prints, Lawns, Ginghams, Silks, Canton Crapes, &c. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

WET GOODS.—LADIES, IF YOU WISH TO SECURE a great bargain in linen goods of any description, we can take great pleasure in recommending you to call at the store of A. G. COLBY, No. 37 [illegible]. See advertisement in another column, under head of dry goods.

A SPLENDID "HIT."—KNOX HAS SURPASSED himself in the production of his new style of Hat for the Spring season; and its elegance, lightness, durability and cheapness are qualities to be talked of and remembered. His establishments are at Nos. 128 Fulton-st. and 533 Broadway; and his standard price for his first quality of Hats is but $4.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

REMOVAL.—FAIRBANKS & CO. have removed to No. 189 Broadway, near Dey-st., where they offer a full assortment of their Platform and Counter Scales, and also the most extensive variety of weighing apparatus to be found in the United States.

COMB FACTORY, NO. 387 BROADWAY.—A RICH assortment of tortoise-shell dress combs, of the newest French patterns. The variety embraces every style of the imported as well as home manufacture. A. & J. SAUNDERS.

[illegible] & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. [illegible] Broadway, respectfully solicit the attention of their customers and the public to the Spring and Summer fashion for gentlemen's hats.

SHIRTS OF THE FINEST QUALITY, READY made, all sizes, or made to measure at the shortest notice, with everything in men's furnishing goods, at McLAUGHLIN'S, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers.

MEALIO'S SPRING STYLE OF HATS HAS JUST been issued. For beauty of finish and excellence of materials it cannot be equaled. Remember MEALIO, corner of Broadway and Canal-st.

Know-Nothing Scott Bombardment Falsehood.
From the Boston Post, March 7.

Hon. WILLIAM S. DAMRELL, member of Congress from Massachusetts, having asserted, in his lectures in Cheshire County, that the Catholic vote was offered to Gen. SCOTT at the late Presidential election, several persons who heard him determined to get at the truth of the matter, and therefore addressed a letter to the distinguished veteran, who returned the following reply:

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received, through Hon. Mr. DAMRELL, M. C., at Washington, your joint letter dated the 20th ult., in which you say to me that, in some recent political address, delivered in your neighborhood and in your presence, the speaker declared substantially, that in the last Presidential canvass

"Bishop HUGHES, of New-York, proposed to Gen. SCOTT to sell the Catholic vote, who hesitated to reply; when the proposition was made to Gen. PIERCE, and accepted, and a Jesuit was placed at the head of the Post-Office Department.

"That Bishop HUGHES' demands were assented to by the party to whom he first proposed, except that it demanded a Cabinet officer, upon which you hesitated; and the proposition was made to Gen. PIERCE, and he consented."

And your letter to me is thus concluded:

"Believing the statement to be false and basely calumnious of the fair fame of yourself and the other distinguished gentlemen implicated thereby, we would respectfully request of you to inform us, at your earliest convenience whether the statements of Mr. ——, so far as it relates to you, is true."

I hasten to say that the statement or statements I have quoted from your letter, as above, are, in respect to myself, ABSOLUTELY FALSE, and *I have no doubt they are equally so in respect to my political friends and opponents* in the canvass alluded to.

I remain, gentlemen,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Appointments by the President.
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

John J. Gilchrist, of New-Hampshire, Joseph H. Lumpkin of Georgia, Isaac Blackford of Indiana, to be Judges of the Court of Claims.

Montgomery Blair, of the District of Columbia, to be Solicitor for the United States, to represent the Government before the Court of Claims.

Joseph Minot, of New Hampshire, to be fifth Auditor of the Treasury of the United States, in the place of —— Pleasonton, deceased.

Joseph L. Heywood, of Utah, to be Marshal of the United States for the Territory of Utah, whose term of service has expired.

Eli R. Doyle, of Nebraska, to be Marshal of the United States for the Territory of Nebraska, in place of Mark W. Izard, resigned.

Samuel H. Treat, Jr., to be Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois.

W. Joshua Allen, to be District Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois.

Archibald C. Dickson, to be Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois.

Norman Eddy, to be Attorney of the United States for the Territory of Minnesota, in the place of John E. Warren, removed.

Israel D. Andrews, of Maine, to be Consul General to reside in the British North American Provinces.

John Romeyn Brodhead, of New-York, to be Consul General, to reside at Simoda, in Japan.

Nathaniel Bolton, of Indiana, to be Consul of the United States at Geneva, Switzerland.

B. D. Mulloway, of Texas, to be Consul of the United States at Monterey, in Mexico, in the place of William R. Glover, resigned.

James Arrott, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Dublin, in Ireland, in the place of Robert L. Longhead, deceased.

A. V. Colvin, of Florida, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Demarara, in British Guiana, in the place of C. W. Denison, resigned.

Henry W. De Puy, of New-York, to be Consul of the United States at Carlsrue, in the Duchy of Baden, in Germany.

S. A. Haven, of New-York, to the Consul of the United States for St. Jago, in the Cape Verde Islands, in the place of John Z. Ferney, resigned.

C. C. Cushman, of Maine, to be Commissioner under the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and her Britannic Majesty, concluded June 5, 1854.

Robert Ould and William B. B. Cross, both of the District of Columbia, to revise and codify the laws of said District.

Wm. R. Woodward, Daniel Smith, John S. Hollingshead, Charles F. Wessell, Zacariah Walker, Samuel Drury, Henry Haw, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

Jesse Thomas, to be Surveyor and Inspector for port of Nashville, Tenn.

John C. G. Grady, to be Surveyor and Inspector for port of Madisonville, Fla.

Edward H. Ward, to be Surveyor and Inspector for port of Jacksonville, N. C.

Felix E. Lewis, to be Surveyor and Inspector for port of Jeffersonville, Ind.

John E. Johnson, to be Surveyor and Inspector for port of Bayport, Florida.

James H. Durst, to be Collector of Customs for District of Brazos de Santiago, vice Stephen Powers, removed.

Isaac Williams, to be Collector of Customs for port of San Pedro, California.

Charles W. Dean, of Arkansas, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern Superintendency, vice Thomas S. Drew, removed.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Maxwell McCaslin of Pennsylvania, for Osage River Agency, vice Ely Moore.

Benjamin F. Robinson of Kansas Territory, for Delaware Indians.

John Montgomery, of Kansas Territory, for Kansas tribe of Indians.

John W. Whitfield, of Kansas Territory, for Upper Kansas Indians.

Edwin A. C. Hatch, of Minnesota Territory, for the Blackfeet and other neighboring tribes.

Robert Campbell, of Ohio, for Kickapoo Indians.

Robert C. Miller, of Kansas Territory, for the Shawnee and Wyandott Indians.

Thomas S. Swing, of Illinois, for the Upper Platte Agency, vice John W. Whitfield.

James E. Vineyard, of Sacramento City, for California.

Henry M. Rector, of Arkansas, to be Surveyor-General for the District of Arkansas, vice George Melbourne, removed.

David H. Burr, of the District of Columbia, to be Surveyor General for the Territory of Utah.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

Harvey Morgan, of Illinois, at Dixon, Ill., vice Walker, resigned.

John A. Parker, of Virginia, in Nebraska Territory.

Geo. Hyer, of Mississippi, at Fondulac District, Wisconsin.

Jesse Carter, of Florida, at Tampa, Fla.

Jas. D. Jenkins, of Iowa, at Turkey River District, Iowa.

William H. Merritt, of Iowa, at Fort Dodge District, Iowa.

S. P. Yeomans, of Iowa, at Sioux River District, Iowa.

R. J. Hamilton, of Illinois, at Chicago, Ill., vice Long, removed.

Ely Moore, of Kansas Territory, in that Territory.

Lafayette Mosher, of Oregon, at Winchester, Oregon Territory.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Thomas C. Shoemaker, of Kansas Territory, for the district of lands subject to sale in that Territory.

Addison E. Gilmore, of Nebraska Territory, for district of lands subject to sale in that Territory.

Simeon Mills, of Wisconsin, for Fon-du-lac district, Wisconsin.

Madison Post, of Florida, for Tampa, Florida.

Ariel K. Eaton of Iowa, for Turkey River Land District, Iowa.

V. V. Antwerp of Iowa, for Fort Dodge Land District, Iowa.

John B. Lash of Iowa, for Sioux River Land District, Iowa.

Geo. W. Lawson of Oregon Territory, at Winchester, Oregon Territory.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. S. ZEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low prices. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all Tan, Pimples, and Freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ Notice.—A liberal price will be given for any of the following Nos. of the New-York Daily Times, if delivered at this Office immediately: 1854, September 9th, 11th, 20th, 18th, 20th and 23d.

☞ Let us live to be useful to Mankind.—MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LECTURES FOR 1855.—Hon. ZADOC PRATT will deliver the twelfth lecture of the course before the Members, at the Institute Rooms, THIS (Thursday) EVENING. Subject—*That Noble Animal, the Horse.* The *Democratic Review*, in giving an extended notice of Col. PRATT, says: "In selecting the founder of Prattsville as the subject of this memoir, we have been actuated by a desire to do merited honor to that noble and enterprising spirit which marks the characteristics of the man, and to spread before the rising generation of our great and happy country the benefits of his example. He stands out in bold relief— [illegible] the country." The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock, and free admission to all. Hon. Judge EDMONDS will lecture on Thursday evening next. By order, CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

☞ To Literary Institutions and Amateurs.—Two beautiful oil paintings by Augustine Carmoni, [illegible] representing allegorically the [illegible] as opposed to other dissentions. To be had by an Italian gentleman about to leave New-York. [illegible] by the celebrated Bronze—quite unique. To be seen at Messrs. TOWLE & WELLS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

☞ French Language.—STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 4 [illegible] THURSDAY of each week, at 8 o'clock P. M., by Prof. CHARLIER of Paris, Professor of the French language in H. Peugnet's Institute. TO-DAY, (Thursday) March 8th, the fourth lecture of the course. Subject—*France in the Seventeenth Century—Richelieu and Louis XIV.* Single tickets, 50 cents.

"We take much pleasure in commending this course to students and lovers of the French language. Prof. Charlier's character and attainments entitle him to the confidence and regard of our community.
"GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal."

☞ Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes.—WILDER'S PATENT with Powder Proof Locks that never have been robbed. Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books or papers have been consumed in them. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and eighty-two times. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 146 and 160 Water-st., the only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents.

☞ Artificial Legs—"Palmer's Patent"—For usefulness, beauty, comfort, and natural appearance, are unrivalled in America or Europe. They are manufactured at No. 378 Broadway; No. 376 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; and Springfield, Mass. PALMER & CO.

☞ New-England Society.—The festival in aid of the charity fund, announced to take place on the 22d inst. at the Astor House, is unavoidably postponed to THURSDAY EVENING, March 8.

☞ Great Sale of Engravings—At private sale only, and at the lowest wholesale prices. Exhibition free. No. 315 Broadway.

☞ Splendid Signs—By ALBURTUS, No. 7 Bond-st.

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF HENRY SHAYLER, who left England in the year 1839, he is requested to communicate with his Sister ANN. Address Mrs. ANN DIXON, Post-office, Stretford, New Road, Manchester, England.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS FOR SPRING SALES.
PINNEO & CO.,
No. 78 Chambers-st., New-York,

HAVE just opened their Spring importations of Silks, Ribbons, Trimmings, Crapes, Laces, Embroideries, Flowers, &c., including a general assortment of millinery articles of the most fashionable and *recherché* styles, which they are enabled to sell at the very lowest prices for cash or short time.

P. & Co., import their own goods, and dealers with them will save the second profit. Orders by letter promptly and carefully attended to. No. 78 Chambers-st., near Broadway, and opposite the Irving House.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
E. S. MILLS has opened a large and beautiful assortment of Spring Mantillas, Mantelets, &c., embracing every variety of style and pattern. Merchants from every section are particularly invited to call and examine the various kinds, as it comprises the largest assortment to be found in this market. Together with the usual stock of Spring shawls and embroideries. All will be offered at the very lowest possible prices, at Nos. 30 and 32 Chambers-st., three doors from Broadway, up stairs.

STRAW GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.
HOMER & KETCHUM
Are now exhibiting their new styles of
BONNETS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
Of the latest importation and manufacture. Cash buyers are solicited to examine the stock at Nos. 84 and 86 John-st., corner of William, New-York.

M. H. LICHTENSTEIN,
NO. 90 BOWERY, corner Hester-st., will open on Tuesday, March 6, part of his importation of rich Spring ribbons, millinery goods and ladies' dress trimming ribbons.

LECTURES.

A COURSE OF PUBLIC LECTURES—Will be delivered before COHOTA LODGE, in the Doric Room, 4th floor, Odd Fellows' Hall, by P. G. J. E. LANDON, as follows: FRIDAY EVENING, March 9—*Introductory.* March 16—*John Pym, the Leader of the Long Parliament.* March 23—*John Hampden.* March 30—*Sir Harry Vane.* April 6—*Oliver Cromwell.* A committee will be in waiting to receive strangers and conduct them to the reception room. As these Lectures are consecutive in their character, those who may intend to hear any portion of them should hear the initial one. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.
JAMES H. CLAYTON, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

EVENINGS WITH THE FRENCH POETS.—Monsieur DESLANDES has the honor to announce that he will give a series of lectures on some of the MODERN FRENCH POETS, in the Lecture Room of the Hope Chapel, Broadway, near 4th-st., on the evenings of THURSDAY the 8th, MONDAY the 12th, THURSDAY the 15th, and MONDAY the 19th instant, at 8 o'clock each evening. The course will include selections from LAMARTINE, VICTOR HUGO, BERANGER, and ALFRED DE VIGNY. THIS EVENING the 8th instant, LAMARTINE. Admission to the Course $1 50, to a single Lecture 50 cents.

ELECTRICAL PSYCHOLOGY.—Dr. BENTON lectures and experiments again THIS EVENING, March 8; also on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of next week, at Bleecker Buildings, corner of Morton; and continues at Avenue D on FRIDAY of this week. Go hear him. Admittance 12½c. Free lecture to the ladies next WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, March 14. Office No. 426 Broome-st., at Bleecker Building.

GERMAN LECTURES—SECOND SERIES—The fourth of the second series of German Lectures will be delivered at the Mercantile Library (late Astor Opera House) on THURSDAY EVENING, March 8, at 8 o'clock, by Dr. A. WIESNER. Subject—*Reminiscences at the Lake of Geneva.* Entrance 25 cents.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY at the New-York University, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. S. S. RANDALL, Esq., will read a paper on the Common School System of this State. The public are invited to attend.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A young gentleman can obtain board in a private family of only two persons, agreeably situated in West 10th-st., to room with a young gentleman of the family. Board, with breakfast and tea, at $3 50 per week. Address L. L. F., Times office, with real name and references.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain board with a pleasant room, or room and bedroom, at 126 Henry-st. Room and Board for one or two single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A private family can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with handsome rooms and board at No. 61 8th-st. N. B.—No children taken.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with board can be obtained at No. 42 9th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—By a good sized family. A pleasant location near the water preferred, and good apartments and table indispensable. Must be situated within an hour and a half's easy access to the City. Reference will be required and given. Address H. F., at the office of this paper, stating particulars.

FORTY-FIVE EAST NINETEENTH STREET—Mrs. KEMBLE having several suites of rooms disengaged for the coming Season, is prepared to receive applications from families and single gentlemen for permanent board, at her extensive and delightfully situated establishment, between Broadway and 4th-av.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN—Who can give unexceptionable references as to character and ability, wishes to find a place in a private family where his services as teacher of music would wholly or in part pay for his board and lodging. The location to be between Bleecker and 26th-sts. Address TEACHER, No. 28 Park-row.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, pleasantly located for families or single gentlemen, may be had by applying at No. 484 4th-st. Stages and cars in the immediate vicinity.

IF YOU DESIRE TO SECURE good boarders for the 1st of May, lose no time in applying at my office. Boarders are now applying in great numbers for both City and country board. Office No. 7 Clinton Hall, corner of 8th-st. and Lafayette-place.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a desirable room, or suit of rooms, by applying at No. 66 Willoughby-st.

165 CHAMBERS-STREET.—Parties wishing permanent or transient board, may find a pleasant private house, down town, where they can obtain desirable rooms, on very moderate terms. References exchanged.

A FEW RESPECTABLE MECHANICS CAN be accommodated with good board, single beds and light rooms, and a good fire in the parlor all day, for the low price of $3 per week, at No. 27 Hudson-st., near Chambers.

STANWIX HALL—No. 579 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HALL.—To all good livers. Terrapin Soup and Boiled Sea Bass, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock M. Breakfast, dinner and supper at all hours. Proprietors—DEAN & DEAGLE.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries—can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN S. YALE.

LOOKING GLASSES AND PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 64, 67, 68 and 71 Forsyth-st.,
By SAMUEL J. SIGLER.

WALCOLL BROTHERS—PATENT GRADUATING BUTTON HOLE CUTTERS, AMERICAN SHEAR CO.'S TAILORS' SHEARS, BENT TRIMMERS, BARBERS', BANKERS', and every variety of SHEARS and LADIES' SCISSORS.—The subscribers would call the attention of the public to the above articles, of which they have a complete assortment, which they offer at the lowest prices. The Button Hole Cutters are a comparatively new article, which have recently been reduced full 33 1-3 per cent. in price, which brings them within the means of every one, and are decidedly the best article for cutting button holes ever invented. Also, a general assortment of hardware and cutlery, house-keeping articles, cabinet-makers' and builders' hardware. ABRAMS & JOHNSON, No. 443 Broadway.

FURNITURE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A gentleman desiring to remove to the country would like to dispose of his entire furniture, excepting bedding and linen; or would exchange for unincumbered property in this City or Brooklyn. A lease of the house (which is very pleasantly situated) can also be obtained if desired. The amount of furniture is about $4,500. Address Box No. 4,241 General Post-Office.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—JAMES BUCHAN & CO. are paying 9½ cents per lb. cash for rough fat, on delivery at their Soap and Candle Manufactory, Nos. 159 and 163 Elizabeth-st., or at their Melting Establishment, No. 5 Abattoir-place, West 39th st. and 11th-av., near the North River.

BURDETT, DAVIS & MAIN—Hold their regular sale of Bonds, Stocks, &c., at the Merchants' Exchange, TO DAY (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock P. M. See their advertisement for particulars.

LARGE IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE.—With all the fixtures, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson River Railroad. Inquire of T. FINE, at Sing Sing, or WM. McCORD.

GOAT FOR SALE.—Any one wishing to get the best of milk for sickness or infants, call for 3 days at No. 310 East 23d-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good City references; one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, or as laundress; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the book store.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man 21 years of age, desires a situation as Bookkeeper, or Assistant Bookkeeper, in a Shipping and Commission, Wholesale Grocery, or Boot and Shoe house. Can furnish the best testimonials as to character and qualifications. Address QUILL, office of the *Daily Times.*

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Two girls, one a Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewer. The other is a plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, or would go as laundress. The best of City reference to be seen. Call for two days at No. 16 28th-st., in the basement, near 6th-a.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking well. Another as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of children. Best City reference given. Call at No. 161 7th-av., in the rear, between 17th and 18th-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly-respectable young women—one as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; makes good bread—the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; both are highly recommended. Wages moderate. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 221 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—For a Protestant girl 16 years of age, in a strictly pious family. If good references be given no wages will be wanted. She resides with her parents in the country, but can be heard of at No. 245 East 12th-st., or 217 East 20th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a woman of strict moral character, as meat and pastry cook; no objection to assist in the washing; can produce satisfactory references from her last place. Also, by a well recommended girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; both will take moderate pay. Please call at No. 78 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a French middle-aged woman, as lady's maid, or to assist in the care of children. Understands hair-dressing. Good recommendations can be given. Address C. R. F., Broadway Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As good cook, washer or ironer, (understands baking well, or housework,) with a private family. Good City reference given. Call at No. 138 19th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., in the candy store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to take charge of children and to make herself generally useful; can be seen for two days at the residence of her last employer, No. 190 East 19th-st. A good home is most desired.

SITUATION WANTED—For a young girl, fourteen years old, to mind children and assist with light work; has good City reference. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., first door, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man just arrived from England, a situation in the wholesale or retail drug business. He has been well trained, and is fully competent. Address J. G., office of this paper.

SIX INDUSTRIOUS GIRLS—Lately landed, want places in the City or country to do general housework, chamberwork, &c.; they will be content with $4 a month, and are not afraid to work. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SALESMEN WANTED.—A man for the Linen Stock, and one for the Mourning Stock. None but first-class hands need apply. F. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

SEVERAL PROTESTANT WELSH and other domestics, with the best of references, may be obtained at the office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Astor-place.

TEACHER WANTED—In an institution of high character. A young man of soundness and experience in teaching, who would be glad to devote a portion of his time to teaching, and receive as part compensation instruction in Classics, Mathematics, French, German or Spanish, Drawing and Painting. The opportunity here offered is peculiarly inviting to a young man who wishes to complete his education by his own exertions. An applicant of some taste as an elocutionist preferred. Address SCIENCE, this office.

TO TEACHERS.—Two Teachers are wanted for the Hartford Public High School, one immediately, and the other by the first of May next. It is requested that each should be well qualified by mental and scholastic attainments to give thorough instruction in the various English branches of High School study. It is also indispensable that applicants should have had some amount of successful experience, and present satisfactory testimonials. Salary, $600. Communications may be addressed to PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL, Hartford, Conn.

TEACHER.—An experienced Teacher, competent to teach the higher English studies, wants an engagement. He is a good mathematician and disciplinarian. Address A. H. J. KATONAH, Westchester County, N. Y.

GOVERNESS.—A lady accustomed to teaching desires a situation as daily or resident governess. She teaches the English branches, music, French and drawing. Address Miss M. C. D., Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted by a gentlewoman of education and of the first respectability, an engagement as housekeeper either to an elderly lady or gentleman. She has had considerable experience in the discharge of household duties and care of children, and would be found truthful and worthy the trust and confidence of her employer. No objection to leave the city, or to travel. Address TRUTH, at this office. Reference exchanged.

WOMAN WANTED—A Protestant woman of an amiable disposition, to go a few miles from the City to take charge of a child—an infant; one that can sew and is willing to make herself generally useful; wages $4 per month. Call between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 133 Fulton-st. None need apply but those who can bring good recommendations.

WOMAN WANTED.—A respectable Protestant woman, to take charge of a small family. She must be a thorough temperance woman; a widow preferred. Apply to Mrs. POMEROY, No. 178 East 14th-st., from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED.—An active, honest young man, about twenty years of age, who has had some experience in the jobbing business, and is acquainted with the City and near by trade. Address Box No. 2,302 Lower Post-Office, stating name and residence. Reference required.

A FEW GENTLEMEN WANTED—To make $5 a day by a small investment. Those desiring to know that such an opportunity is a fact, and who wish employment, will be fully informed by calling on BROWN & GORHAM, No. 42 Dey-st., New-York, or by addressing a letter containing 12½ cents in money or stamps.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.—Wanted, a situation by a jeweler to do the jobbing of a store. He is well acquainted with the repairing of all kinds of jewelry, &c., having had much experience in that line. He has also had some experience in the repairing of watches. Address JEWELER, Newark, N. J.

FOREMAN WANTED.—An experienced man who can produce the best of references as to capacity and habits, may hear of a situation in a Wholesale Clothing-house, by addressing Box No. 2,417 Post-Office. The application must be accompanied with references to insure attention.

PORTER WANTED—One willing and able to work, and competent to take orders and see to the shipments of goods. Must have the best of references as to character. Apply at the music store of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

TO DRUGGISTS.—Wanted, a situation in a first class store for a young man of good address and University education. His object being to gain a perfect knowledge of the business, he will be content to begin on small salary. Is not afraid of work. Excellent references. Address MEDICUS, at this office.

TO ARCHITECTS—A young man who has served for some time in an Architect's office, is desirous of obtaining a situation where he may have a chance for improvement. A moderate compensation only required. Address WILLIAM, Post Office, Box No. 2,389.

A FIRST-RATE VOCAL LEADER, Organist, Soprano and Alto wanted, for three services on the Sabbath, in a large, prominent Choir in this City. Address Box No. 1,211, Post-Office, (post-paid,) with terms and references.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell rights of OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, and solicit orders for other rods at 51 cents per foot. LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 7 Gold-st.

FARM HANDS, WAGON-MAKERS—Carpenters, Blacksmiths, and all kinds of female domestics, &c., may be engaged by the American Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st. Sureties also at No. 13 Astor-place.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Who understands the [illegible] business, and is familiar with Wall-st. To such an one a liberal salary will be given. Apply to Box No. 2,564, Post-Office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—As retail salesman. Apply to JOHN ANDERSON & CO., No. 100 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—In a Broker's Office, an active intelligent lad who has had some experience. One who resides with his parents would be preferred. Address S., Box No. 418 Post-Office.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 614 6th-av., corner of 36th-st. Governesses, housekeepers, also servants in every capacity, supplied from this institution.

JOHN YOUNG is very successful in suiting families with good help of all kinds, at the office of the Protestant Employment Society, No. 7 Carmine-st.

FURNITURE WANTED—In exchange for a 3-story brick house situated in Brooklyn, near the Peck-slip Ferry, about $1,000 worth of good furniture, including a piano. Inquire of E. W. ROBINSON, No. 214 Fulton-st., New-York.

MACARONI.
HECKER & BROTHER have now for sale at the Croton Mills, Cherry-st., New-York, Macaroni of their own manufacture, which for delicacy of flavor, and superiority in other respects over the imported article, recommends itself at once for family use. Put up in boxes of 25 pounds each. A liberal discount allowed to purchasers of 10 or 20 boxes.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., BOSTON, Feb. 28, 1855.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 20th day of March next, for a loan of SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, upon the Convertible Bonds or Notes of this Company, payable Sept. 1, 1860, and bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. payable semi-annually. Bonds of this Company due either in April or October next, will be received in settlement for this loan, or payment may be made in cash, as follows, viz: Three hundred and twenty five thousand dollars on the 20th March next, and two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars on 20th September next; or the whole amount may be paid in cash at such time as may be agreed upon, prior to 1st April next. Proposals will be open at this office at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, 20th March, and the loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders. The Directors reserving the right to discriminate in favor of bids for the largest amounts. By order of the Directors, ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OH! MY WHISKERS WON'T GROW!—Well, then, why in thunder don't you use my MAGICAL ONGUENT—it will "force" your whiskers, moustache or hair to grow in six weeks, even if you'd no beard before, or your head was bald. If you can only overcome your stupid prejudice against advertised articles, and would use it you'll be as enthusiastic as I am about my Onguent. I'm a queer old fellow, but I speak truth. $1 a bottle. Send to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. [illegible] Broadway, basement; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZEIBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; R. R. BRIGGS, No. 27 State-st., Albany; BARRINGER, Hudson, N. Y.; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; S. D. GILMAN, Washington, D. C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Get it and read it.
THE LIFE AND BEAUTIES OF FANNY FERN.

It is a great book, and is creating an immense sensation all over the country.

We affix a few notices of the press; we could fill several columns of notices of this popular book.

READ WHAT THE PRESS SAY.

From the La Fayette Courier.
"All who have read 'Fern Leaves' and 'Ruth Hall' will of course procure an early copy of the Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern."

From the Bath Times.
"The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern received. The author is not certainly known, but it is rumored that Fanny's brother,—one of the Willises,—is the man. The book is selling at a rapid rate."

From the St. Louis Herald.
"The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern. The mystery which has veiled the history of this celebrated lady, and which the public eye has vainly endeavored to penetrate, will now be unraveled, and Fanny will be displayed into the world in all the relations of social life. This book will be read with eager avidity, and it is predicted that its sale will be unprecedented."

From the Buffalo Republican.
"The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern, is a book that is destined to experience a sale equal to, if not larger, than any work ever published in this country."

From the Bridgeport Standard.
The book is authentic in all its details, and the spiciest work of the season. Some of Fanny's early efforts in writing are given for the first time. Statements are given about her domestic history, and some of these are not flattering. We believe everybody is expected to read the book.

From the Savannah Georgian.
It presents, according to the language of the advertisement, vivid and life-like pictures of the author of "Fern Leaves" and "Ruth Hall," at her own fireside, in the editor's sanctum, in the street, at church, and everywhere. The question, so often asked, who is Fanny Fern, seems here to be authentically answered.

From the Boston Daily Times.
"Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern."—It is a work that will create a sensation.

From the Boston True Flag.
It is lively and racy to a degree. In addition to the biography, the volume contains the best collection of Fern Leaves that has yet been issued.

From the Boston Bee.
It has kept the literary world on a qui vive for weeks.

From the Star Spangled Banner.
Fanny Fern's biography, from her earliest childhood to the present time, is contained in the work, and we happen to know that the material for it is drawn from reliable sources. It is a volume of sterling interest, and we predict for it an immense sale.

From the New-York Evening Mirror.
This volume will cause her (Fanny) to be more eagerly read, and more highly appreciated.

From the Bridgeport Farmer.
Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern, in one volume. The author gives a reliable account of Fanny Fern, author of "Fern Leaves" and "Ruth Hall," and numerous selections from her writings, which have been so generally admired.

From the Boston Herald.
"Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern" has been received, and will, no doubt, command an immense sale. It gives a true biography of Fanny, with a collection of her most striking sketches and paragraphs, many of which have never appeared in any book.

From the Boston Daily Times.
It is a work that will create a sensation.

From the Waterbury American.
"The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern"—An authentic biography of most original and exciting character, which, it is believed, will exceed in interest any biography of a living person heretofore published. Those who have read *Fern Leaves* and *Ruth Hall*, and who that reads has not? will eagerly seize the opportunity thus afforded them, of obtaining a nearer introduction to the charming authoress of these works.

From the Intelligencer, Paterson.
"Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern."—Everything relating to Fanny Fern seems to be interesting, and read with avidity.

From the Charleston Standard.
"Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern."—Those who like Fanny's erratic, original and racy style, will be pleased with the book, and will find it something more than merely readable.

Price for the complete work, handsomely bound in one volume, cloth, is One Dollar a copy only.

Copies of the above work will be sent to any person, to any part of the United States, per first mail, free of postage, on their remitting One Dollar to the Publisher, in a letter, post-paid.

Published and for sale by
H. LONG & BROTHER,
No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE INITIALS! THE INITIALS!!
EQUAL TO WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS.
A LOVE STORY OF MODERN LIFE.
Complete in two volumes, paper cover, price $1; or bound in one volume, cloth, for $1 25 a copy. It is this day published and for sale by booksellers generally everywhere, and at the cheap bookstore of T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Copies of it will be sent to any one, by return of mail, free of postage, on receipt of remittance.

IN PRESS.
KATE AYLESFORD.
A STORY OF THE REFUGEES.
BY CHARLES J. PETERSON,
Author of "Cruising in the Last War," and publisher of "Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine."

Complete in one large volume, neatly bound in cloth, for $1 25; or in two volumes, paper cover, for $1.

T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, has in press, and will publish on Monday, March 26, what he believes to be the best Historical Novel ever written in America. It is not only a true tale of the times that "tried men's souls," but one of the most thrilling, powerful, and absorbing stories ever penned. This is the opinion of the best and most impartial editors and critics, several of whom have read the work in proof-sheets. They all say that it is no mere "catch-penny" fiction, but one of equal value and interest; full of stirring incidents and strongly drawn scenes; intensely interesting on every page, yet so beautiful in style, and so true to nature, that it can be read with delight by the best educated men of the country. In proof of this, the publisher quotes the following notices from several of the most candid and able journalists in Philadelphia:

From the Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper.
"Mr. Peterson, by this historical novel, has established his reputation as a romance writer of the first order. We predict for Kate Aylesford a wider sale and a more enduring fame than that of any other novel ever published in this city. It has one great virtue to distinguish it from other fictions, there is not a namby pamby line in it. Not a chapter that may not be read with gratification by the best educated men in the country. Mr. Peterson is not only a scholar, but a practiced writer. He could not write badly if he were to try, while in Revolutionary incidents he is probably better booked than any man in the country of his age. But ability to write well, and a thorough knowledge of the subject written upon, are not the only requisites of an author for an effective and successful novel. There is necessary, besides these essentials, a sort of mechanical knowledge, that comes only by experience—by actual writing—and without this tact, this address in presenting incidents and embodying characters, no writer ever was or ever can be popular. The author of Kate Aylesford has this knowledge in an eminent degree. The most discriminating critics pronounce this novel the finest production of its kind that has appeared for many years. It is emphatically a powerful story. Every succeeding chapter proves more interesting than those which have preceded it. The incidents are not only original in conception, but they are presented with unusual vigor. The characters are all sketched after the fashion of a true artist. There is not an unnatural incident nor an indelicate allusion in it; but from the opening to the close it is chaste, both in conception and expression. Morality, patriotism and all the virtues are prominently held forth—the good are made to prosper, while the evil are punished. The most fastidious can take no exception to this story, while those who delight in graphic descriptions and strongly marked characters, cannot wish for anything more exciting than are the chapters of "Kate Aylesford."

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.
From what is known of the author's ability, and especially of his talent for presenting Revolutionary reminiscences in the most interesting form, we expected a rich treat in this fiction, as well as a faithful embodiment of the history of the refugees of New Jersey. Nor have we been disappointed. The heroine is sketched most artistically, and fairly stands before the reader a thing of life. One of the great beauties of the story is, the characters are never unnatural, nor the incidents improbable; and yet, from the minute descriptions thrown around them, the most thrilling interest is awakened. The narrative grows more and more absorbing also as it proceeds. It is on all hands pronounced the ablest original novel published for many years, and justly places *its author at the very head of the popular romance writers of the day* in this country. This is saying a good deal, but we think the public, on the perusal of the story, will agree with us that our commendation is not exaggerated.

From the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury.
A novel of thrilling interest. Mr. Peterson is a deservedly popular writer, and this story will add new lustre to his fame.

Copies of either edition of the work, will be sent to any person, to any part of the United States, *free of postage*, on their remitting the price of the edition they may wish, to the publisher, in a letter, post paid. Published and for sale by T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE THIRTEENTH EDITION OF
THE WEALTH AND BIOGRAPHY OF THE WEALTHY CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
IS NOW READY.
Several hundred alterations and corrections have been made since the issue of the Twelfth Edition, making this, in essential particulars, entirely a new book. For sale at the *Sun* Office. Price 25 cents.

THE LIFE OF KISSANE, THE FORGER,
Is given in this week's number of the *National Police Gazette*, giving an account of all the doings of this man, in this City as well as in the West. The *Gazette* is full of other original matter and criminal news of the most interesting character. Price four cents. ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY, Agents.

EVERY OWNER OR CULTIVATOR OF LAND—Every mechanic or other person who tills a garden-plot, will find it greatly to his profit and pleasure to read that old standard weekly publication,
THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
now entering its XIVth Volume. Each weekly number contains 16 large quarto pages, filled with practical information upon every department of soil culture. Two complete and beautiful volumes annually, of 416 pages each. Terms, $1 per volume, $2 a year. Specimen copies always free. ALLEN & CO., Publishers, No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

TO THE READERS OF THE CITIZEN.—FOR SALE—A copy of the *Citizen*, Vol. 1, 1854, having a portrait of the editor, handsomely bound in morocco, gilt edges. Can be seen daily at the American Lunch, No. 3 Park-row, in the basement.

READY THIS MORNING.
THE YANKEE PRIVATEER.
Containing, among hosts of other good things, the continuation of the ARCTIC CRUSOE, a thrilling tale of the Frozen regions.
Also, a great variety of choice reading.
In book form, copied from the PRIVATEER, the SMUGGLER KING. 25 cents.
PRIVATEER is sold by all Newsmen at four cents. Agents, No. 103 Nassau-st. ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY.

HEIRESS OF BELLEFONTE.
BY EMERSON BENNETT,
Author of "Clara Moreland."
Is this day published, and for sale, price 50 cents, at the Book Emporium of T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
For sale by Booksellers and News Agents everywhere.

A NEW BOOK ON A NEW SUBJECT.
WHAT IS A GOOD DEBATER.
IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 178 Fulton-st., New-York, will publish on the 2d day of April next a new and valuable work entitled,
THE AMERICAN DEBATER.
Pointing out the qualifications necessary to a finished debater and the means of acquiring them—showing how to acquire skill and freedom in the extemporaneous use of language, giving a full course of instruction in the rules of order observed in deliberative assemblies; hints and suggestions for the management of a question; debates in full and in outline on a variety of interesting topics; questions with references under each to authorities or sources of information; a long list, (over 800,) of miscellaneous questions for discussion, together with forms of a constitution and by-laws suitable for literary clubs or debating societies, &c., &c., by JAMES N. McELLIGOTT, LL. D., author of the "Analytical Manual," "Young Analyzer," &c.

"That the youth of our country," says the author in his preface, "ought to be conversant with the principles and practice of public debate, that is, ought to be instructed in the arts of speaking and in the modes of proceeding proper to a deliberative assembly, will immediately appear, if we but consider the important interests, social, civil and religious, which often hang upon the decisions of bodies of this nature. The time has come when public speaking, not that alone which is the result of careful premeditation, but that, especially, which, in order to defend truth in the moment of her danger, must itself be the offspring of the moment, can be no otherwise considered than as a necessary preparation for the active duties of life."

THE AMERICAN DEBATER is a work of great value to all classes in the community. The student, the man of business, the lawyer and the minister will find it alike valuable and useful.

The book will be printed on superior paper and bound in extra cloth bindings. The price will be $1, for which copies will be sent by mail, postpaid.
IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 178 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE CRUISE OF THE NAUTILUS,
OR, THE PIRATES OF FORMOSA,
Is commenced in the NEW-YORK SATURDAY COURIER of this week.
It is a sterling copy right Sea Romance, abounding in exciting incidents, and one of the most powerful nautical novels ever penned, is beautifully illustrated with designs by Dopler, expressly for the story, and was written by S. A. GOODMAN, author of "The Ocean Born," &c., formerly an officer of the U. S. Navy. The NEW-YORK SATURDAY COURIER is the organ of the New-York Chess Club, and is now recording the doings in full of the Chess Tournament which has just commenced in this City. The paper is for sale by the wholesale and retail news agents. Price, 4 cents per copy. Subscriptions at $2 per annum, will be received at the office of the Proprietors,
F. J. FISCHER & CO., Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.
"Our Boys," words by C. D. Stuart, music by Thomas Baker, 25c. A right cheery song of the "Young American" school, sung by Wood and Christy's Minstrels, with great success. Lithograph of "Our Boys" on title page. "Sparkling Polka," by the same composer, is having an immense run; the seventh edition is now out. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. Music at the reduced rates.

BROADWAY BELLE—Enlarged, double sheet—No. 11 out TO-DAY, containing "The Locket," "Mag Nighton"—that great local romance, by Geo. Thompson—"Black Muse," &c., &c. Double sheet, original Illustrations, &c., $1 a year. P. F. HARRIS, Editor and Proprietor, No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETING.
GREAT BARGAINS IN ENGLISH CARPETS.
W. & J. SLOANE,
No. 245 Broadway,
(Opposite the Park,)
Are daily receiving shipments of the most handsome English Carpets, comprising a splendid and choice selection of
VELVETS, TAPESTRIES AND BRUSSELS,
OF
CROSSLEY'S,
And other celebrated makers.
The entire shipments having been purchased in Europe this Winter, by one of the firm. They are confident that their stock, which they offer for sale at
UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES,
is as varied and complete as that of any other establishment in the country.
INSPECTION INVITED.

CASH STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS HOUSE.
JAMES McCREERY & CO., Importers and Jobbers, No. 37 Warren-st., have now in store, and are receiving daily from auction and otherwise, a full assortment of
SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS AND LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.
The facilities they possess enable them to offer unusual inducements to cash and short time buyers.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS! WET GOODS!—AT PRICES that will prove to the purchaser a saving of fifty cents on the dollar.
1,000 yards linen shirting, at 2s., well worth 4s.
1,000 yards linen sheeting, at 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 6s., a great bargain.
1,500 yards pillow-case linen, at 2s., 3s., and 3s. 6d., very cheap.
700 yards linen damask, at 2s 6d., 3s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d., per yard.
500 dozen damask tablecloths, from 8s. to 10s., half price.
500 dozen damask napkins, at 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s., 12s., per dozen.
500 dozen doylies, at 3s. and 4s. per dozen.
500 dozen towels, at 6s., 9s., 10s., and 12s., per dozen.
Also, 25 cases and bales of prints, shirtings, and sheetings, from 6d. per yard.
All goods warranted perfect, (wet only,) and sent free to all parts of the City and vicinity.
ANDREW G. COLBY, No. 27 3d-av., between 9th and 10th-sts.

WET GOODS PER SHIP DEVONSHIRE.
SOLD AT AUCTION PER ORDER OF UNDERWRITERS—Just received, elegant double Damask snow-drop and figured Table Cloths, 5s., 6s. and 8s.—3 yards square, worth double.
Snow-drop Linen Napkins, 11s. a dozen.
Two yards wide Damask Table Linen 3s. 6d. a yard.
Embroidered and Tambour Drapery, 1s. a yard.
Fine yard wide Shirting Linens, 2s. and 2s. 6d. a yard.
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, extra fine, 1s. a piece, at BURDETT'S Cheap Store, No. 191 Grand-st., cor. Mulberry.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS AND *MATERIALS SUITABLE FOR BOYS' WEAR, ETC.*
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have opened in their
RETAIL STORE,
A department for the sale of the above goods, in quantities to suit customers, and will continue to make additions of new goods by the arrival of every steamer.
BROADWAY, CHAMBERS AND READE-STS.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
JOS. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 9 Park-place, opposite the City Hall, have now on hand the best assorted Spring and Summer stock and styles to be found in the United States, and suitable for all ages from three to twenty years old, at wholesale, and for greatly reduced prices.

J. SPENCE & SON
Will open on THURSDAY, 8th inst., a large and splendid assortment of Ribbons, Silks, Blonde Trimming Laces, French Flowers, Straw Trimmings, Dress Trimmings, &c., for the Spring trade. Nos. 27 and 29½ Division-st.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING—Much cheaper than ever, wholesale and retail, at J. VANDERBILT'S, No. 81 Fulton-st. Garments made to order in the best style. Your patronage is respectfully solicited. N. B.—Those buying clothing at No. 81 Fulton-st. for cash, to sell again, can save from 10 to 20 per cent. The store is open till 9 P. M., and on Saturday nights till 10½.

EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERIES, bands, collars, embroidered handkerchiefs, sleeves, &c., &c., just received from auction, and will be sold at an advance of ten per cent. on the cost. Also, two cases of jaconet bands per last steamer. GAYNOR, No. 45 3d-av., near 10th st.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN CARPETINGS—The largest assortment ever offered in this City is now on sale at LORD & TAYLOR'S in go Carpet Rooms, at a reduction of 30 per cent from former prices. Ladies are requested to call and examine our stock of these goods before purchasing. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand and Chrystie-sts.

IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS.—Ladies getting new Spring dresses, should procure a pair of Mrs. GAYNOR'S celebrated and elegant-fitting French wove corsets. Her prices are only half usually charged. No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st. N. B.—Also, children's and misses' corsets.

500 PIECES OF NEW SILKS—Suitable for the present season, will be opened on MONDAY, March 5, at 6s. per yard. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers, and Reade-sts.

NO INVENTION of the present century exceeds in utility the far-famed ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP of Dr. GOURAUD. Its properties for removing tan, freckles, sunburn, discolorations, ringworm, salt rheum, barber's itch, chaps, chafes and every species of cutaneous eruptions, border on the miraculous; it can be used in hard, or even salt water, thus rendering it available at sea. Hundreds of our naval officers and ship-masters bear witness to its exalted merits.

Dr. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE eradicates superfluous hair from any part of the body. Nothing looks so well on a man or woman as a commanding forehead.

Dr. G.'s instantaneous LIQUID HAIR DYE is another article of primary importance, inasmuch as it will instantly change red, gray or white hair to a beautiful brown or black.

GOURAUD'S LIQUID VEGETABLE ROUGE. One touch of the Rouge gives to the palest face the beautiful hue of the moss rose. LILY WHITE, when applied to the skin, heightens to an astonishing degree the brilliancy of the complexion.

HAIR RESTORATIVE not only restores lost hair, but prevents falling out, and renders stiff, wiry hair, soft, curly, silky and glossy. Cures dandruff, &c. Found at the old established Perfumery Depot, 67 Walker-st., 1st store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The undersigned are offering to the Trade at
No. 23 Murray-st., corner of Church,
An entire
NEW AND FRESH STOCK OF
DESIRABLE AND SEASONABLE GOODS
In the above line, at small profits for cash, or for first-class approved credit.
We respectfully invite attention from close cash buyers visiting this market. KIBBEE & BALL.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE—THURSDAY EVENING, March 8—First appearance in this country of the Swiss Vocalists. Grand Concert, in Swiss national costume, when the following talented artists will appear:
Mrs. SARAH A. BARKER,
Mr. GEORGE HARRISON,
Mr. J. CAMOENS,
Mr. F. BOLER,
J. B. DONNIKER, Violinist.
WUGK SABATIER, Pianist to the Duchess of [illegible].
MAX ZORER, Musical Director.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at SOLLIER'S, HALL & SON'S, and all the principal Music stores and hotels. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock P. M. For particulars see bills and programmes.

BROADWAY THEATRE—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock and the performance commence at 7, precisely. Boxes and Parquette 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, March 8, will be performed the play entitled
THE STRANGER.
The Stranger....Mr. Conway | Mrs. Haller....Miss Mahon.
To conclude with the Farce entitled
POOR PILLICODDY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Doors open at 6½; performance to commence at 7½. Dress Circle, 50c.; Parquette, 50c.; Second Tier of Boxes, 25c.; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $5. THIS EVENING, March 8, will be presented the Comedy of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
Jesse Rural......Mr. Blake | Littleton Coke....Mr. Lester.
To conclude with the Farce of
THE ARTFUL DODGER.
Artful Dodger..Mr. Vincent | Emily Harding..Mrs. Stewart.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET—THURSDAY—Repetition of the three successes! The best laughter-moving pieces ever played.
THE BLACK SWAN; Or, A SLAP AT THE OPERA.
THE WANDERING MINSTREL; Or, MIRTH AND MUSIC.
AGGRAVATING SAM, a new Comedy in two acts.
Mr. Burton in three capital pieces, with the doleful, dismal history of VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH, nightly received with uproarious laughter.
To-morrow—The Serious Family and the Toodles.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 Broadway—TREMENDOUS HIT of the new piece,
TWO POMPEYS.
Which will be repeated all this week.
Pompey, No. 1........R. Bishop Buckley.
Pompey, No. 2........W. Percival.
Pronouncing the piece a superior Ethiopian entertainment, still adhering to the "original motto,"—Fun without vulgarity.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THURSDAY, March 8. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN once more. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, excellent moral play of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, with all the original scenery, music, &c. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, TWO PRETTY PIECES. All the Curiosities to be seen without extra charge. Admittance 25 cents; Children under 10 12½ cents.

REOPENING OF PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, No. 663 Broadway,
ON MONDAY EVENING, March 12,
By a New
ETHIOPIAN OPERATIC TROUPE,
THE LARGEST EVER ORGANIZED,
Composed of Eighteen of the most talented Vocalists and Instrumentalists, and unexceptionably the very best
NEGRO DELINEATORS IN THE PROFESSION.
On which occasion will be presented a bill of unapproachable excellence and variety.
NOTE—Perham's Original Burlesque Troupe is permanently located in Boston, where its success is unprecedented, having performed during the last two months to more than Eighty Thousand People.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—The Festival in aid of the Charity Fund of this Society will take place at the Astor House on THURSDAY EVENING, 8th inst. Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock. Dodworth's Band is engaged for the occasion.
The number of tickets being limited, and a few only remaining unsold, members and others who desire to be present must make immediate application to either of the undersigned, Committee of Arrangements, or at the Astor House.
The company will enter at the private entrance in Vesey-st., and depart on the Barclay-st. side.
SIMEON DRAPER, President.
L. B. WYMAN. CHAS. A. STETSON.
BENJ. W. BONNEY. THOS. TILESTON.
MOSES H. GRINNELL. WM. M. EVARTS.
CHAS. A. PEABODY. H. A. HURLBUT.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—THIRTEENTH SEASON, 1854, 1855.—The third Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, March 10, at Niblo's Garden. The following talented artists have kindly volunteered their services: Mrs. GEORGIANA E. STUART, Mr. G. SATTER, (pianist from Vienna) and Mr. F. H. MAYER. Extra tickets can be procured at Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway, and Mr. F. K. WEIKEL, No. 212 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or at the door on the evening of the Concert. Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock, P. M. Conductor, Mr. THEODORE EISFELD. By order of
L. SPIER, Secretary.

SPIRITUAL CIRCLE—COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT to Miss EMMA FRANCES JAY. Miss JAY, who is recognized as one of the most gifted Speaking Mediums, will address a Public Circle, in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, 8th instant. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door, and of PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN, No. 300 Broadway. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.
N. B.—Miss JAY has recently addressed very large and intelligent audiences in this City, Brooklyn, Boston, Lowell, Troy, Waterford, and other places.

TICKETS FOR THE FORREST LIGHT GUARD BALL, at the Apollo Rooms on the evening of March 8, can be obtained at the Astor House, Irving House, National Hotel, Cortlandt-st. Arcade, No. 685 Broadway; SHURRAGER'S, No. 395 Broadway, and at the Capital, No. 349 Broadway.

MRS. A. LANNAY will give a SOIREE DANSANTE at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, March 20. Persons can learn particulars on application to Mrs. L. at No. 48 Livingston-st., Brooklyn. Tickets must be secured before the evening of the Soiree.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—GRAND SACRED CONCERT—The Concert announced for THIS EVENING is unavoidably postponed for one week, in consequence of the sudden indisposition of Signor A. BORETTI.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will remain open to the public, at a small charge, until further notice. Most of the paintings and statuary are still on Exhibition.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st. Tickets 25 cents. HENRY WOOD, GEO. CHRISTY, Proprietors.

THE TURF.

THE HORSE WILD IRISHMAN—The sire stands ready to match any horse, mare, or gelding in the world, one, two and three miles, and repeat, to go in harness, at his owner's stables, at the Red House, Harlem, where, also, "Ellen Bateman" and "Little Flea" are stabling, under the attention of WM. A. BROWN, sole owner of said stock.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of fine [illegible] cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.
FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled... [illegible]
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES... [illegible]
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case... [illegible]
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled... [illegible]
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES... [illegible]
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, for Ladies, rich engraved cases... [illegible]
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies... [illegible]
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled... [illegible]
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes... [illegible]
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key... [illegible]
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers... [illegible]
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers... [illegible]
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses... [illegible]
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers... [illegible]
WATCHES which run eight days with one winding... [illegible]
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches... [illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS... [illegible]
GOLD HUNTING-CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS... [illegible]
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS... [illegible]
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS... [illegible]
SILVER LEPINE WATCHES... [illegible]
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers.
VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers.
Watches Cleaned and Repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All Watches warranted to keep good time. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

$250 REWARD.—PROCLAMATION.—MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1855.—Whereas JOHN CAMPBELL was run over by a butcher's cart near the corner of Spring and Hudson-sts., on the 23d of January last, at about 7 o'clock in the morning of that day; and whereas the said JOHN CAMPBELL has since died in consequence of the injuries then received; and whereas the person who drove said cart is unknown to the Authorities. I do by virtue of authority vested in me, offer a reward of $250 for the apprehension and conviction of the person who committed said violence, to be paid on conviction of the offender, on the Certificate of the Recorder or District Attorney, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming said reward. But all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction will be disregarded.
[L. S.] FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

INVENTORS' OFFICE.—No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, No. 40 (Office 7) State-st., Boston. The object of this Office is to place inventors of patents in connection with capitalists, whereby they can obtain assistance to perfect or sell the whole or parts of their inventions, or form connections with parties for the manufacture of their patented articles.
Such an Office has long been needed by young and ingenious mechanics, to enable them to obtain means to perfect their inventions with rapidity, and place them before the public, that they may realize substantial returns for the works of their genius. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 BURLING-SLIP—Offers for sale the following Metals:
200 slabs Government Banca Tin.
250 slabs Straits Tin, assorted brands.
200 slabs English Tin, in small blocks.
1,500 lbs. Refined Tin, in bars.
300 pigs German and Spanish Lead.
10 casks best quality Regulus of Antimony.
1,000 lbs. Anti-friction or Babbitt Metal.
500 lbs. finest quality Metallic Bismuth.
10 tons prime quality Silesian Spelter.

NOTICE.—The Avenue sale which took place at No. 58 8th-av., of harness, saddles, &c., was not that of D. CAMPBELL, who occupied the store for upwards of fifteen years, he having removed to No. [illegible] 1854, where he is prepared to furnish harness and saddles, &c., made of the very best material and by first-class workmen, expressly with the view of supplying his customers [illegible] with an article not made up for the auction room, but an article that can be relied upon for style and durability.

GOSSIP.

Literary, Dramatic, Musical &c.

Among forthcoming sales of literary [illegible] are: "The small but select Library of a Gentleman," which contains a good collection of PRYNNE's Pamphlets, in forty two volumes; various Shakespeariana; HOWEL's Londinopolis; a first edition of Paradise Lost; and a first edition of MILTON's "Readie and Easie Way to Establish a Free Commonwealth," with manuscript corrections—" supposed to be in the poet's autograph," adds the catalogue; and a "Collection of Autograph Letters and other Curiosities of Literature, the property of a well known Collector," which contains, among other MSS. of Sir WALTER SCOTT, the original MS. of Kenilworth; many Autograph Letters and Poems in the handwriting of BURNS, including the "Cotter's Saturday Night;" books with the Autographs of POPE, JOHNSON, COWPER, BURNS and BOSWELL; drawings by English artists, including the original drawing by STOTHARD, for CHANTREY's Sleeping Children; Autograph Letters of AKENSIDE, SHENSTONE, CHARLES II., Lord CLARENDON, and others; MSS. by OLDYS; some prints and books from Strawberry Hill and the Library of the late Mr. SOUTHEY; together with a collection of original papers connected with the theatres of London, from 1630 to 1745.

M. SCRIBE's new drama, "The Czarine," was produced last week at the Theatre Français. The Emperor and Empress were present, and the title of the piece having at this moment a particular meaning and interest, the house was much crowded. During the performance every word that could be twisted into even the remotest allusion to present circumstances, or to the character of the Emperor NICHOLAS, was seized on by the public with avidity. It is true that these occasions were comparatively few, as the Emperor NAPOLEON is said not to be disposed to encourage or admire the undignified warfare carried on by squibs and theatrical hits. The principal characters in the drama are Peter I. and the Empress Catherine. The latter is played by RACHEL, and is, consequently, the great attraction; but the piece itself, though well received, is not likely to be classed among the chefs d'œuvre of the author. The plot is entirely imaginary, but the brutal ferocity of Peter is brought out with much of SCRIBE's ancient dramatic skill, and this is the only feature which possesses the least historic verisimilitude.

Lanterns are at length to be supplied to the troops in the Crimea. Mr. NIBBS, of Bakewell, Derbyshire, inventor of "The People's Light," has been favored with an order from the Board of Ordnance for an immediate supply of a large number of Globe Lanterns for use in the Crimea. These lanterns appear admirably adapted for the purpose. Once filled, the oil is so secured that it cannot be accidentally spilled, and the lanterns will either stand or hang. The ventilators are so arranged as to maintain a brilliant steady light for twelve or fourteen hours without trimming, the flame being inclosed in an immensely thick, clear glass globe, which, though perfectly firm on the lantern body while in use, can be instantly taken off at pleasure; the whole forming a neat, compact, portable, weather-proof light. From the simple construction of the capillary wick-tube, the oil is drawn completely out of the body of the lantern, and the wick requires renewing only once a week, and mismanagement is almost impossible.

Among forthcoming publications we are enabled to announce a Collected Edition of LEIGH HUNT's Poems, a Collected Edition of SHERIDAN KNOWLES's Poetic and Dramatic Works, and a fresh Series of Poems by Mr. ALLINGHAM, who "does the verse," or most of it, in "Household Words;" these will be published by Messrs. ROUTLEDGE. By Messrs. BLACKWOOD we are promised the works of Professor WILSON, edited by his son-in-law, Professor FERRIER, and the fourth volume of ALISON's History of Europe, which will bring us up to the Accession of LOUIS NAPOLEON; and among Messrs. LONGMAN's announcements we find "Mountains and Molehills," by F. MARRYATT, and the Four Books of MILTON's "Paradise Lost," noted for the use of schools by Rev. C. CONNOR.

The next two books to be published in a cheap form by Messrs. ROUTLEDGE will be of genuine literary interest; one being a full and elaborate English edition of the Countess d'AULNOIS' charming fairy tales, from the pen of the King of Fairyland himself; the other, a "Series of London Sketches," by one of the best informed and most popular writers in the Quarterly Review—Dr. ANDREW WYNTER—whose clever article on "Fires and Fire Insurance," in the last Quarterly, has been in some quarters erroneously attributed to Sir FRANCIS HEAD.

M. EGGIS, a German, a writer in a theatrical journal, was expelled from Paris last week with unexampled haste. He had been for some time a cher ami of an actress at the Français, who had formerly a liaison with "his betters." An intimation had got abroad that certain letters of hers in his possession were likely to be published. The police made a descent upon the house, seized his papers, and ordered him to leave Paris in a few hours.

Messrs. LONGMAN & Co. have announced "The Works of ARAGO," translated by Admiral SMYTH, Col. SABINE, Prof. BADEN POWELL and Mr. ROBERT GRANT. They include an autobiography by the author up to the time of his being elected Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, and HUMBOLDT has contributed a general preface.

M. DE SAINT AMANT, the well known chess player, who was Governor of the Palace of the Tuileries after the revolution of 1848, and who recently published a very interesting work entitled Voyage en Californie et dans l'Oregon, has just been unanimously admitted, in consequence of that work, member of the Société des Gens de Lettres.

The ancient custom of presenting a needle and thread to every resident member of Queen's College, Oxford, on New-Year's Day, is still observed; for on the 1st the bursar, as usual, presented to each member in the dining-hall a needle and thread, addressing them as follows: "Take this and be thrifty; begin the new year with industry."

BORROW, the author of those nervous books, "The Bible in Spain" and "Lavengro," promises two novelties—one, a continuation of the latter, to be called "Rommany Rye," and evidently intended to illustrate that Gipsy life and Gipsy language with which its author is so strangely fascinated; the other, a treatise on "The songs of Europe."

Messrs. BLACKWOOD announce a "Colored Panoramic View of the Position on the Alma," done on the field by Major T. (query E?) B. HAMLEY. The author of "Lady Lee's Widowhood" is Major E. B. HAMLEY; he is equally clever with his pencil as his pen, and he is with the Crimean army.

There is a rumor that Mr. W. H. RUSSELL, the Times correspondent, has found leisure to compile a narrative of all that he has seen and experienced, and that he has found a ready purchaser for his MS. in the person of Mr. MURRAY, who has gladly paid a thousand guineas for the copyright.

We have to note the death of DOROTHY WORDSWORTH, sister of the late Laureate, who expired at Rydal Mount, on the 25th ultimo, in the 85th year of her age. The deceased lady was herself a poetess of no mean pretensions, and assisted her brother in many of his compositions.

VIVIER, the great horn player, ROGER, the tenor, and JOACHIM, the violinist, are at present at Hanover, where they lately performed before the Court. A duo between ROGER and VIVIER is said to have produced so powerful an impression that the Court was suspended for some time.

Workmen are now employed at the Jardin des Plantes of Paris in making preparations for accommodating a female hippopotamus, which has arrived at Cairo. It was taken in the White Nile, and being only a few months old, is still fed with milk.

Mr. JAMES GIBSON, late of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, has announced a work on the war called "Memoirs of the Brave; a Brief Account of the Battles of Alma, Balaklava and Inkermann, and a List of the Wounded."

The receipts of the theatres, balls, singing cafés, and the exhibitions of Paris, in the month of December last, were 1,325,750f., which were 114,987f. more than in November. The total receipts of the year were 12,409,061f.

Mr. BOGUE has in preparation a new edition of the "Men of the Time," the original series of which it is not generally known was written by the late FREDERICK KNIGHT HUNT.

ROBERT has been winning showers of bouquets by her acting in a new part at the Grand Opera in Paris.

HOTELS.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York, near Broadway, and within two rods from the principal Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings. Accommodations GOOD OR NO PAY. J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

PRIME AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 2 and 3 Jefferson Market.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN.—[illegible] houses in West [illegible]-st., handsomely located. The [illegible] will [illegible].

ALSO.

FOR SALE—The brownstone houses Nos. 207, 209 and 211 West 22d-st., replete with every modern improvement, and one of the best localities in New-York.

ALSO.

FOR SALE—A good house in 20th-st., near 6th-av., pleasantly located, and having every convenience. Price $6,750. Terms easy.

ALSO.

FOR SALE—A first English basement house, in perfect order, and having every modern convenience, beautifully located in West 20th-st. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, Nos. [illegible] Hudson and 1[illegible] Chambers-st., from 2 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very desirable house and lot at Newark, N. J., located No. 540 High-st. The lot is 50 feet front and rear—a corner lot, about 200 feet fronting on the av. The house was well built, containing 11 finished rooms, with aqueduct water and gas throughout, finished in good style with every convenience; having under-cellar and bath-room. The garden and door-yards are well supplied with a large variety of excellent fruits and flowers. The situation is airy and pleasant, in a good neighborhood, about 200 yards from the upper depot of the N. J. Railroad. Persons doing business in this City, may reach their stores in as short a time, and but little more expense, than up-town or Brooklyn. For further information inquire on the premises, of LUCIUS D. BALDWIN, or of S. H. KITCHEN, No. 57 Liberty-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Valuable City property, corner of Duane and Church-sts., opposite the New-York Hospital. Duane-st. is to be widened twenty-five feet in the Spring, on the opposite side, and will become the great thoroughfare to the Erie and Hudson River Railroads. The lots are 100 feet on Duane and 116 feet on Church-st.; the buildings are five-stories high, with under cellars; the one on the corner is 50 feet front by 116 feet deep; the store next is 50 feet front by 100 feet deep. A large amount of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. 48 Chatham-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling, with one or two lots, each 25x107 feet, laid out for a flower-garden, pleasantly situated—No. 125 Lawrence-st., near the City Hall. The house was built in the best manner by days' work, and is in complete order, furnished with hot and cold water baths, furnace, range, gas and every convenience. Will be sold cheap. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to C. F. BLAKE, No. 43 Barclay-st., N.Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE—In Carlton-av., Brooklyn, near DeKalb-av. House three stories; basement and sub-cellar; Philadelphia brick front, brown-stone basement and stoop; gas fixtures, kitchen range, in all respects well built and in complete order—21x42 on parlor floor—21x30 above. Lot 21x110. Price, $4,000. Cash, $1,000. Inquire of WEEKS & SMITH, Fulton-st., next door to Atlantic Bank, or of THOMAS W. FIELD, No. 217 South 8th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A very desirable dwelling for a genteel family, in one of the best locations in the village of New-Rochelle. The house is new, 36 feet front, with piazza, windows down to floor, marble mantels, grates; out-houses, 4 acres of land, including an excellent orchard. Also, 1 lot and 2 three-story houses, No. 412 Madison-st. For further particulars apply at No. 28 Jefferson-st. HOLMES.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The handsome 3 story brick dwelling house, high basement, with all the modern improvements. The house was built by day's work, and is in first-rate order, situate No. 239 West 27th-st., between the 8th and 9th-avs. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, or of B. L. PENTZ, No. 253 Bowery.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new two-story and basement house in the beautiful village of Mount Vernon, East Chester, sixteen miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Half may remain on mortgage, and the balance in cash, or white-lead and oil. Inquire of W. R. DEMAREST, No. 205 West 22d-st., or to his painting establishment No. 113 West 11th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—With 25 acres of land. An elegantly furnished house, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick, 12 miles from the New Brunswick depot, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan and commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 60 Wall-st., up stairs.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Two first-class, 4-story, basement brown stone front houses, with all the modern improvements, situated on the north side of 22d-st., a few doors west of 5th-av., known as Nos. 203 and 205. Also, two desirable building lots on the north side of 21st-st., half way the block between 6th and 10th-avs. For further particulars, apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story brick house, recently built, with all the modern improvements, situated at the corner of Hudson-place and [illegible]-st., will be sold reasonably if applied for this week, as the owner is about to leave the City. Most of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The very desirable house, No. 218 West 21st-st., on the high ground between 8th and 9th-avs., house 25 feet 8 inches by 52 feet, three rooms deep, three stories above basement, brown stone front, built in superior manner, nearly new, in perfect order, and with all modern conveniences. Price, $9,000. Apply to WM. MONTEITH, No. 440 8th-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Two new four-story brown-stone front houses, situate on Lexington-place, fronting on Stuyvesant-square, between 16th and 17th-sts.; the houses are 19 feet 6 inches by 52 feet, and the lot 125 feet deep. Contains all the modern improvements.

Also to let four four-story brown-stone front houses on 18th-st., between the 2d and 3d avs. For terms apply at No. 129 19th-st., one door east of 2d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first class three story and basement brick house, No. 22 West 27th-st.; has all the modern improvements and has just been papered and painted throughout. Also two of those elegant brown stone front English basement houses on the 5th-av., between 12th and 14th-sts. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 46 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The brown-stone basement three-story brick house No. 244 Dean-st., between Nevins and Powers-sts., with gas, baths, ranges, heaters, speaking tubes and marble mantels, and finished in the best manner, for sale on easy terms. Inquire of D. IRA BAKER, Attorney at Law, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new 3-story brick houses, with all the modern improvements. Houses 25 by 45, with extension of 12 feet; Nos. 127 and 129 South 8th-st., Williamsburg, within three blocks of the ferry. Location desirable. Rent $450 to a good tenant. Apply to G. S. ROE, No. 19 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three 3-story basement high stoop brick houses, 21x50, lots 100 feet deep, built in good style with the modern improvements. Location very pleasant in 32d-st., between 2d and 3d-avs. Price $8,500, $3,500 of which may remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or of D. ROBINS, No. 75 8th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The first class four story brown stone front house No. 51½ St. Mark's-place, Eighth-st. Has all the modern improvements and very commodious; situation unsurpassed. Can be seen from 3 to 5 o'clock, P. M. For particulars apply to HALL & CALBOW, No. 300 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—No. 101 Avenue B, near Tompkins square, between 6th and 7th-sts.; 3-story, basement and cemented "concrete floor" in under cellar; has gas, with chandeliers, complete range, bath, &c. all in prime order. Occupied by the owner. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A frame house, two story and basement, on the rear of the lot, and a store on the front, No. 543 5th-avenue, on the west side, one door south of 37th-st., now occupied as a feed store—an excellent stand for a butcher. Apply at No. 195 West 31st-st. JOHN S. QUACKENBUSH.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—Lot on north side of West 29th-st., No. 158, 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep, with three-story shop on rear and dwelling in front, with gas and Croton water all in complete order. Inquire on the premises, of PRATT & HILL.

HOUSES FOR SALE—On the 5th-av., west side, two very desirable first-class brown stone houses, extra large. One with stable attached, and one without. Apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 14 Pine-st., main floor, Bank of Commonwealth Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class English basement house in perfect order, and having every modern convenience, beautifully located in West 20th-st., No. 290, opposite the Theological Seminary. Apply to C. O. TERHILL, No. 294, 2d door.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—The first-class four-story brown-stone front house No. 51½ St. Clark's-place. Has all the modern improvements. Situation unsurpassed. Apply for passes to HALL & CALBOW, No. 300 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Nos. 83, 85 and 87 State-st.; three-story, brick and very desirable residences, being near the ferry. Terms easy. Apply to HENRY PHILLIPS, No. 236 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The new three-story brown stone House No. 129 Remsen-st., with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to NELSON PLACE, No. 60 South-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A four-story house with brown stone front, all modern improvements, in 23d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick front House, No. 165 18th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs. House contains all the modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 169 18th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A good three-story brick House and Lot in Cheever-place, South Brooklyn, near the Protestant Episcopal Church. Inquire of L. & B. CURTIS, No. 39 Broad-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A three-story brown-stone front house, with modern improvements, situated in 28th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. Apply to EDMUND A. SMITH, No. 31 Spruce-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—First-class brown stone front dwelling-house with store, (occupied dry goods,) 4th-av. Terms easy. Apply of FOSTER & VAN OSTRAND, cor. Bank and West sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE—An elegant 4-story brown stone house, 25 by 55, in West 22d-st., opposite London Terrace. Inquire of M. SCHWERIN, No. 69 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Two-story house and lot No. 89 4th-st., well built and in good order, with gas, bath, range, &c. Apply to S. C. SCHENK, No. 36 Nassau-st.

HOUSE, STABLE—And four lots of ground for sale, situated between Bainbridge and Chauncey-sts., Brooklyn.

A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—Of 50 acres in Westchester County, on the New-Haven Railroad, two miles above New Rochelle and 1 mile below Mamaroneck; 21 miles and 1 hour's ride from the city. This farm is very pleasantly situated and well watered. The land is all tillable and in good cultivation, except 8 or 8 acres of woodland. The buildings consist of a large dwelling house, 40 by 35, containing 12 rooms, also a farm house with a large barn, and all the necessary outbuildings, in good order, on high ground and overlooking Long Island Sound. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At a great bargain, situated in the village of Flushing, L. I., fronting on the Bay; distance but three minutes' walk from the steamboat dock, and eight minutes' from the Railroad depot; the house nearly new, two-stories with high basement, and built in the best possible manner; 50 feet by 35 feet; lot 50 feet by 225 feet; the grounds tastefully laid out, and upon the premises a great variety of fruit trees of the choicest kinds. DE MOTT, No. 37 Spruce-st.

HOTEL AT TARRYTOWN—FOR SALE, LEASE OR TO LET.—The [illegible] House, favorably located, with four acres of ground. This house is capable of accommodating about 60 boarders, and has been well patronized; there is every requisite in the arrangement of the house and outbuildings, having superior accommodations as to stables, &c., which are in complete order. The house is now mostly furnished, and to a responsible tenant will be let with the premises, or sold at an appraisement. The above is well calculated for an extensive female school, and would command a large patronage in the neighborhood and this City. The healthiness of the place is not excelled. For terms, &c., apply to GEO. H. SWORDS, No. 40 Dey-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At South Norwalk, Conn., only three minutes' walk from the depot of New-York, New-Haven and Danbury Railroads. The house is thoroughly built, containing five rooms on the first floor, four rooms on second floor; also attic and cellar. The parlors are neatly finished, with sliding doors, marble mantels, &c. On the premises, a barn, a never-failing well of good water, a good cistern, a variety of choice fruit trees, and a fine garden. Apply on premises, or to O. P. QUINTARD, No. 19 William-st., room No. 10, and to HALL & CALBOW, No 300 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautiful country seat and farm on Newark Heights, in New-Jersey, of nearly 30 acres. The house and outbuildings are new and built of the best materials, the land is in high cultivation and plenty of fruit, with roads and streets on three sides of it. The situation for beauty and health cannot be surpassed. It commands an extensive water prospect with New-York City, Long Island, Staten Island and the country for many miles around. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT YONKERS—Three minutes' walk from the Railroad depot and steamboat landing, a two story and basement cottage house, built in the best manner, with pipe, water and other conveniences. The garden, which comprises five lots, is fully stocked with peach, apple, pear, plum, cherry trees and grape vines. Terms, sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., or to GEO. C. WILLIAMS, No. 29 Park-row.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 12 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms, also all necessary out-buildings on a lawn of 4 acres with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $700. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply to 295 5th-av.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Situated on Whitney-av., just beyond the city limits of New Haven, with 12 to 14 acres of land, well wooded. The house has two stories, lined with brick. Size 40 by 38, with addition in rear 20 feet square; contains 12 rooms. There are two barns, ice-house, filled, large garden, &c. The scenery is very fine. Any person desiring to purchase a delightful country residence can apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Rye Neck, having a fine view of Long Island Sound, containing six acres in a high state of cultivation, with plenty of choice fruits, with a large double house, nearly new and very commodious, filled in with brick and hard finished walls, marble mantels, grates, &c., with carriage house, barn, henery, sheds, &c. For particulars apply to HALL & CALBOW, No. 300 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In the village of Stamford, Conn., within 5 minutes' walk of depot, a new 2-story and attic dwelling house, with 9 rooms on first floor, and 9 on second. On the premises are two wells of excellent water; the grounds are handsomely laid out, and shaded with forest and fruit trees, evergreens, &c. Inquire of WM. H. WEED, No. 7 Gold-st., or of JOHN W. LEEDS, Stamford.

COTTAGE FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A desirable two story and attic cottage on Staten Island, with hard-finished walls throughout, with the modern improvements, within 15 minutes' walk from the Lower Landing, fronting the Bayou, Townsend-av. Situation unsurpassed. Apply to HALL & CALBOW, No. 300 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORT CHESTER FOR SALE.—With 11 acres of land, about 5 minutes walk from the depot. House 40x38 containing 14 rooms. Has a piazza on all sides, and is on an eminence overlooking the entire village and the Long Island Sound. Apply to Mr. DUNN, Depot Master at Port Chester, or to JOHN T. DUNKIN, No. 382 West 27th-st.

VILLA FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River, about 3 miles from the City Hall, New-York, having a commanding view of the River and surrounding country. The house is 33 by 41 feet, well and substantially built, finished in modern style and with the latest improvements, Croton water, baths, water closets, furnace, range, dumb waiters, gas pipes, &c. Also at Rocky Neck, Greenwich, Connecticut, the large and commodious house, capable of accommodating from 40 to 50 persons, with grounds attached about one hour's ride by railroad, well adapted for a private boarding-house, for which purpose it has been used. This property commands one of the finest prospects on the Sound, with good bathing, &c. For full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 28 Wall-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad, half of a mile west of the Depot at Port Chester. The house is a square two story high, 40 feet by 36, with a wing 36 feet by 20, built by days' work. There is also a barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled with ice, and other outbuildings. The house is built on an elevated position, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are 70 acres of land free from rock, [illegible] of which is wood land, the balance is thoroughly improved and planted fields, mostly all has been thoroughly manured and underdrained. Over 1,000 of the finest varieties of fruit trees have been planted within the last two years. 20 or 30 acres with the house and out buildings, can be purchased, if the whole is not wanted. For further particulars, apply to HALL & CALBOW, No. 300 Broadway, New-York.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Orange, N. J., a pleasant and healthy residence, 3 minutes from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad, North Orange, 12 miles from New-York, offering great facilities for a person doing business in New-York. At present occupied by Mr. A. A. Jayne, of the firm of Young & Jayne. Terms easy, and possession given the 1st April. For further particulars, inquire of the undersigned, at Surgeon's Office, Navy-Yard mornings, or at No. 307 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, between Willoughby-st. and Myrtle-av. T. L. SMITH.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—By the Executors of FRANCES HENDRICKS, deceased. The 5 story fire-proof store No. 112 Pearl-st. The 4 story fire-proof stores Nos. 67 and 69 Exchange-place. The 4 story fire-proof stores Nos. 21 and 23 New-st. The 3 story first-class modern built dwelling houses Nos. 70 and 72 West 21st-st. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars apply to HENDRICKS & BROS., No. 77 Broad-st.

STATEN ISLAND COTTAGE.—A three years' lease for sale, on a new and comfortable house, in a most healthy location, contiguous to both ferries; grounds and vegetable garden in a high state of cultivation; stabling for four horses and two cows; a good poultry yard, &c. Also for sale, the modern and complete furniture of the establishment. Address N. N., Box No. 1,237 Post-Office, post-paid.

DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—In the town of Yonkers, two miles from the Hudson River Railroad Depot at Hastings, containing 23½ acres, will be sold at a bargain, on application to FRED A. GUION, No. 118 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Yonkers, with 10 acres of land, will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Also, a new house finely located at Yonkers. Several very desirable building lots in the same place which will be sold at low prices. For further particulars apply to WM. H. WALSH, No. 14 Wall-st., or CHAS. N. BUTT, No. 7 Dock-st., Yonkers.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT YONKERS—For a gentleman doing business in the City, a double house, with tower, just finished in first style, with all the modern improvements, 15 rooms and cellar, grounds ornamented and terraced. Inquire of JAMES YOUMANS on the premises, Warburton-av., near Lamartine-av.

VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—That new and beautiful brown stone front house, No. 165 Henry-st., between State and Joralemon-streets, within five minutes' walk from South and Montague ferries; has all the modern improvements, and is one of the best built houses in the city. Apply to WALTON & NORRIS, on the premises, or No. 162 Schermerhorn st.

TWO NEAT COTTAGE HOUSES FOR SALE—In Brooklyn, built in the most substantial manner, and finished in modern style; beautifully located in Dean-st., Nos. 298 and 300. For particulars, inquire of SCRIBNER, No. 306 Dean-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—An elegant country seat at Morristown, N. J., near the Depot, containing 40 acres. The house is two stories, four rooms on a floor, with a kitchen attached; light dry cellar under the whole; washhouse, bathhouse, icehouse, &c. The grounds are in the highest state of cultivation, and handsomely laid out in walks and avenues; contains the finest exhibition of evergreens, deciduous and other ornamental trees, magnolias, and other flowery trees and shrubs in great variety, 500 or 800 fruit trees of the choicest sorts, viz.: apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, apricots, Isabella and Catawba grapes, and all the desirable smaller fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, currants, &c. Pure soft water. The growing celebrity of this place for healthiness, especially for pulmonary complaints, renders it one of the most desirable locations contiguous to the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—One new brick house and lot, on the banks of the Hudson, in the village of Upper Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., about 32 miles from New-York City. The house is new, two stories, attic and high basement, with piazza in front, built by days' work, in the best manner, containing eighteen rooms and cellar, finished in good order. Lot 100x100 feet. Apply to S. TALLMAN, Upper Nyack, or CLOUGH & HALLENBECK, No. 198 West-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—Situated about 24 miles north of Stamford, or about 30 minutes' drive from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, containing 100 acres of land, under high state of cultivation, with a good apple orchard and other fruit.

A new 2-story and attic house, built last Fall, and has never been occupied, containing 16 rooms, with all the modern improvements, range, bath, hot and cold water, &c.; piazza all round the house, barn and outbuildings, with grounds laid out in handsome style. This property will be sold low, and on easy terms; most of the money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent., or would be exchanged for City property.

This is one of the most desirable places in the State of Connecticut, situated on the New field Road, high ground, with a commanding view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country, and in one of the best neighborhoods. For further particulars, inquire of CHARLES FOX, No. 170 South-st.

P. S.—A less quantity of land would be sold, if desired, with the house.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 90 acres, in the town of Yonkers, within 24 miles of the Hudson River Railroad Depot, one mile from Hunt's Bridge, and 2½ from Williams' Bridge, and 1½ miles from Van Cortlandt's mills. The farm is in good order and in a high state of cultivation, and well stocked with the best selected fruit trees. It will be sold in the whole or in parts to suit purchasers. There are fine building sites upon the land, and it is capable of division to suit a company of gentlemen desiring a Summer or country residence. It is within a few minutes' ride of four railroad depots. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises. EDWARD CROMWELL.

FARM FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—The subscribers offer for sale from 20 to 35 acres of land, two miles south of the city of Poughkeepsie, (opposite the residence of Professor Morse)—a desirable location for a country seat, being but three hours from the City of New-York, and a few minutes' ride from Poughkeepsie. They would sell their whole farm of 114 acres, if applied for within a few weeks. A particular description will be given on application to H. & J. CARPENTER. POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 14, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE—80 ACRES.—The Governors of the New-York Hospital offer for sale the Farm in the town of Greece, Rockland County, late the residence of Mrs. A. Ivers, Esq., deceased. It consists of 80 acres of land, together with about five acres of salt meadow; on the premises are a comfortable dwelling house, barn, carriage-house, granary, smoke and wood-house, all in pretty good order. There are also about 200 fruit trees of different kinds on the place, and a number of choice grape vines in the vicinity of the house. Within a short distance is a trout stream. The Farm lies about a mile from Piermont, and from its contiguity to the City of New-York offers many inducements as a residence, or as a garden for the supply of the markets. It will be offered at private sale until the 18th of March, when if not sold it will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 20th of March, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Two thirds of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to JAMES DARRACH, Superintendent of the New-York Hospital.

FARM LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.—Over 2,000,000 of acres of selected Prairie Farm Lands belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to quality, location, &c. The purchase money may be payable in five equal instalments, the first to come due in two years from date of contract; the other annually thereafter, giving six years to pay for the land, with a charge of only 2 per cent. per annum interest. The first two years interest payable in advance. The Company's Construction Bonds received as cash. Apply to CHARLES M. DUPUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Company, No. 54 Lake-st., Chicago.

FARM FOR SALE—In Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, about 34 miles east from the Railroad Station at Sing Sing, 75 to 80 acres, farm-house, carriage-house, and several other out-buildings, orchard, choice fruit, shrubbery, &c. with beautiful scenery. About [illegible] acres wood land. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—A beautiful farm of 105 acres on the Raritan River, 3 miles northerly from the city of New-Brunswick. Land in the highest state of cultivation, buildings nearly new, location unsurpassed. Inquire of WILLIAM K. GASTON, on the premises, or of WARREN HARDENBURGH, No. 124 George-st., New-Brunswick.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For Bonds, Stock or Real Estate, one or more first-class brown stone dwellings, three stories, with all the modern improvements, in a beautiful part of Brooklyn, and on the lowest terms. Apply to F. McCRACKEN, No. 74 Wall-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock, or at JOHNSON, SPADER & CO.'s, corner of Kent-av. and Hewes-st., Brooklyn.

LEASE FOR SALE.—The unexpired lease of 12 lots of land, with brick barn and lumber sheds, and racks thereon. Situate on 25th and 26th-sts., west of 11th-av., within a few rods of the North River. The lease will not expire until Nov. 1, 1863. The lots are opposite the Woodworth Planing Mill, and are particularly valuable for the lumber business. Apply on the premises, to U. SOUTHERLAND, or at No. 63 Wall-st., to JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

LEASE FOR SALE.—The lease of buildings Nos. 779 and 781 Broadway, having eight years to run from 1st of May next. Apply to WM. H. PARSONS, or JOHN CLARKE, Assignees, No. 197 Broadway, or No. 20 Cedar-st.

LAND FOR SALE—In White Plains, an elevated situated plot of ground, commanding, from its elevated position, a fine view, and presenting a front of 400 feet on the Broadway of the village. There is in all 134 acres of excellent tillable land, which could be advantageously divided by the purchaser. The healthiness of the locality is unsurpassed. A small house, with the usual country out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c. &c., are on the premises. Time by Railroad Express train from the City, one hour. The plot will be sold at a fair price and on accommodating terms, and all further particulars can be learned of the occupant, R. McDONALD, or of A. KWISHADT, No. 32 Pine-st., up stairs.

LAND FOR SALE LOW—To close an estate—A valuable farm of good land, containing about 55 acres, convenient to N. J. R. R. Depot, 20 miles from New-York. 12 acres of woodland, the balance in high cultivation, with about 600 choice fruit trees; buildings consist of dwelling and farm house, double barn, corn crib, &c. &c.; on it are a well of good water, and a boiling spring. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st., and he will show the premises.

LAND FOR SALE—A rare opportunity—at Rye, Westchester County—40 acres, valuable land, immediately on the Sound, and known as Parsonage Point; a small farm house and barn, several beautiful building sites, fine improved water and land scenery, fine bathing, fishing, sailing and shooting; a few acres would be sold if the whole was not required. Address or apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES FOR SALE AT FLEETWOOD—Plots of ground will be given to any competent person or persons who will establish a High School, or manufactories of importance. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon.

LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—10 lots of ground situated north side of 32d-st., 150 feet east of 10th-av. The property is well located for a wood, coal or lumber yard. Apply to W. G. CHAVE, No. 162 East 29th-st., or to J. DUNDERDALE, No. 63 William-st.

LOTS FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Five Lots of Ground in Bergen-st., east side, next to Clark-st. These lots are 25x100 each, well situated, and a very desirable piece of property for business purposes. They will be sold low if applied for soon. Inquire of RICHARD WILLIAMS, No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

45TH STREET.—LOTS FOR SALE. Two lots on 45th-st., 110 feet east of 10th-av. Terms easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 183 Hester-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED—Two four-story houses, adjoining and connected, suitable for a first-class boarding-house. Must be situated between 4th and 23d-sts., and 4th and 6th-avs. A house in which the landlord would take board would be desirable. The best of references given. Address P. O., Box No. 1,575.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By the first of May, a two-and-a-half-story brick house, with modern improvements and pleasant location, within 10 or 15 minutes' walk of the ferries. Terms must be moderate. Address H. & H., office of the N. Y. Daily Times, with full particulars.

HOUSE WANTED—By a private family, in a respectable location, containing all the modern improvements, not above 19th-st., and convenient to car and stage routes. Rent not to exceed $600. Best references given. Address L. K., Times Office, stating full particulars.

HOUSE WANTED.—Want to purchase, a modern first-class, well-built house, located on the 5th-av., or desirable cross streets, above 14th-st. with possession on or before 1st of May next. Apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 14 Pine-st.

BUILDING LOT WANTED.—The advertiser wishes to buy a full size building lot, in a respectable neighborhood, below 20th-st.; must be cheap for cash, or would buy a well built 3 story and basement brick house with the modern improvements, in a good neighborhood. Address E. M. C., Broadway Post Office, stating location, price, &c.

SOME GOOD TENEMENTS WANTED TO LEASE—In the lower part of the City preferred, for which a fair price will be given, and property taken good care of. Inquire of HENRY FRANKLIN, No 71 28th st., near Broadway, and No. 288 Broadway, room 11.

WANTED TO RENT—From the 1st of May next, by a small family, consisting a gentleman, wife and servant, part of a house in a good neighborhood, at a moderate rent. Address J. BARKER, Box No. 1,251 Lower P. O., stating locality and rent expected.

WANTED TO PURCHASE IN BROOKLYN—A good three story brick house near Fulton st., not above Clinton nor below Sand-sts. Address C. M., Post-Office, Brooklyn.

PROPERTY WANTED.—I will pay $6,000 cash, and $5,000 in good Illinois land, (480 acres in Macon County,) for improved property in the City or Brooklyn; house worth from $5,000 to $7,000 each, preferred. CHARLES B. MILLER, No. 195 Broadway.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—On the East side of the town. Address G. O. HALL, Box No. 1763 Post-Office, stating location, amount of room, &c. Terms moderate.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—In exchange for good manufacturing stock. A small house or lots in Brooklyn preferred. Address Box No. 1,426 Post-office.

TO LET.

WORK-SHOPS TO LET—Cheap, in the new building No. 33 Duane-st., eighty feet from Chatham. Wide stairs, easy access to any of the floors, hoist wheel, with every convenience for manufacturing purposes; good light front and rear, also side lights. The whole or any part can be had by applying to DANIEL SWEENY, No. 66 Chatham-st.

HOUSE TO LET FOR BOARD.—A gentleman residing up town, in a most beautiful part of the City, wishes to rent his house to a small genteel family without children, and furnish his own apartments and board out the rent. To any person willing to furnish the parlors nicely and live in good style, an excellent opportunity is offered. An answer addressed to Box No. 1,513 will receive attention. N. B.—Any one with a large family, or persons wishing to keep boarders, need not reply.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—Within three minutes walk of the ferry, a few new first-class houses in River Terrace, with towers, ornamental fronts, and court yards, commanding a beautiful view of the river and City of New-York; have all the modern improvements, including gas and hot and cold water, &c. &c.; and will be let to private families of the highest respectability only. Boarding house keepers need not apply. Inquire at the office, corner of Hudson and 2d-sts., Hoboken, of E. MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LET—In 33d-st. near 8th-av.—A most desirable location on every account. The house is new and replete with every modern improvement and convenience, parlors and hall handsomely frescoed, furniture new and very handsome, will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply at the Union-square Real Estate office, No. 2 Everett House, cor. 4th-av. and 17th-st. Rent $1,500. KEYS & HOAGLAND.

HOUSE TO LET.—The spacious house 27 by 55, four stories, besides basement and sub-cellar, northwest corner of 1st-av. and 10th-st. An established drug store on first floor; saloon in basement. The premises will be put in complete repair, and would make a fine hotel, which is much needed in the neighborhood. Apply to JOHN W. HAMERSLEY, No. 5 Nassau st., 2d story, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET—A large convenient house at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N.Y. There is a fine large garden, barn, and carriage house, fruit trees and grape vines. A very eligible situation for a boarding-house, school or Summer residence. This is the property recently occupied by James T. Eells, and is within a few steps of the railroad depot. For terms inquire of MARCELLUS EELLS, Lafarge Insurance Company, No. 23 Nassau-st.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE—Two new 3 story and back basement houses on Lexington-av., between 45th and 46th-sts. will be let low for one year from May next, to a responsible tenant. For particulars, apply to Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., basement Chatham Bank Building, or would be exchanged for vacant lots, unincumbered, and well located either in New-York or Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—For three years, the four-story house, No. 237 Broadway, to a private family. It will be put in good order. It has water and bath, &c. There is on the rear of the lot, a building two stories high. Rent for the present year, $1,300. The house can be seen between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, by card from E. H. LUDLOW, No. 11 Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET—A four story brown stone front house, No. 204 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., with all the modern improvements, such as water throughout the house, bath-room, water closet, speaking tubes, dumb waiters, &c. Inquire of W. A. JAQUES, No. 288 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—Within three minutes walk of Peck-slip ferry—a 3-story brick basement house, on Wythe-av., southeast corner of 1st-st. Rent $250. Apply to S. W. DISBROW, No. 47 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, or of R. B. WESTON, No. 269 Broadway, No. 12.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—To a small family. A two-story and basement frame house, situated on the east side of Clermont-av., between Myrtle and Park-avs., Brooklyn. House nearly new and in perfect repair. Apply on the premises, or to Col. JOSEPH I. DILLON, No. 228 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET.—The four-story and basement brown stone house, No. 17 Great Jones-st., with all the modern improvements. Also, No. 167 Grand-st., corner house, to let or lease for five years. Inquire at No. 23 Great Jones-st., or No. 50 Wall-st., of WRIGHT.

HOUSE TO LET.—The convenient modern built four-story basement house No. 145 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., with range, bath, wash-room and gas fixtures. Rent $650. Apply to GEO. B. WHITFIELD, No. 252 Water-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO LET—Pleasantly located at No. 58 Lexington-av., a few doors above 27th-st. Can be seen from 1 o'clock to 3 P. M. Apply to BABCOCK & COE, No. 61 Beaver-st.

HOUSE TO LET—From the 1st of May, the upper part of house No. 203 Madison-st., consisting of front and back rooms and two bedrooms, with Croton water and gas. Rent $225. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET—A nice two-story brick house in Sackett-st., Brooklyn, about ten minutes' walk from the South or Hamilton-av. ferries. Rent $325. Apply to WM. POOLE, No. 39 Burling-slip.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR THE SOUTH FERRY.—A genteel three-story house in Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between Hicks and Henry-sts. Rent $550. Apply to D. H. NEVINS, No. 37 Merchants' Exchange.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 24 St. Mark's-place (8th-st.,) one door from 2d-av. The house is 26x75, three rooms deep, and will be put in complete order. Apply to C. S. SLOANE, No. 39 William-st.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—The neat small brick house No. 167 West 16th-st., next below 8th-av. Rent $450, and Croton paid by owner. Apply at No. 56 East 24th-st.

HOUSE AND APARTMENTS TO LET.—Also a small house for sale. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 15 East 27th-st.

HOUSE TO LET—The house No. 41 Walker-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 65 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—At New Rochelle a handsome dwelling, situated between the village and steamboat landing, commanding a fine view of the Sound, and within 12 minutes' walk of the depot. The house contains 10 rooms; parlors communicate; piazza front and rear, good garden and well suited for a respectable family. For particulars apply at No. 216 Pearl-st., in the store.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—At New-Hamburg, a desirable residence, with or without the furniture, embracing many accommodations, with about six acres of land, for one year or longer. Rent $[illegible], with the furniture. Distant half a mile from New-Hamburg Depot, H. R. Railroad. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—A comfortable country house, with a large garden well stocked with fruit trees and grape vines, situated at the corner of 5th-av. and 128d-st., within a few minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad Depot. Apply at No. 705 Broadway, above 10th-st., before 10 A. M. and after 6 P. M.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—With barn and about two acres of land, half a mile east of Williams' Bridge Depot, on the road leading to Westchester and West Farms. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham-st.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A beautiful cottage at Lake Mahopac, containing seven rooms, with 12 acres of ground attached, on which is a small fish pond. The location is very desirable and remarkably healthy, within two hours' ride from the City by Hudson River Railroad. For further particulars, inquire of W. H. FIELD, No. 83 Barclay-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—At Fort Washington, a small but well built cottage, containing five rooms, with large green-house and grapery, and about 4 acres of garden ground, suitable for a small family or a market gardener. Apply to GEO. B. MOREWOOD & CO., Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st.

COTTAGE TO LET AT CARMANSVILLE.—A beautiful Cottage with coach house and stable, with six lots of ground on 152d-st., within 150 yards of the depot of the Hudson River Railroad. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 261 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET AT HASTINGS, on the Hudson five minutes' walk from depot, with eight rooms, convenient cellar and kitchen, with carriage-house and stable in the rear, all in good repair. Inquire of W. PEFFET, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

COTTAGE BUILT HOUSE TO LET—No. 47 West 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; gas and Croton. Can be seen from 12 to 4 P. M.; before and after that time apply at No. 189 West 11th-st.

BUILDINGS TO LET—A first-class building situated southeast corner of 6th-av. and 48th-st., well adapted for a hotel or large boarding-house; it is unsurpassed for pleasantness or convenience of location; it would be altered or reduced to suit a good tenant. Also, to let, a part or whole of store and dwelling adjoining the above. Also, to let, a four-story dwelling-house, situated northeast corner of 2d-av. and 121st-st. To be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock. Inquire of owner, No. 572 6th-av., Mondays and Thursdays, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

ABBEY HOTEL TO LET—GREAT BARGAIN—THE ABBEY HOTEL, situate on Bloomingdale Road and 11th-av., between 53d and 54th-sts., New-York. The house is replete with every convenience, a large space of ground attached, with garden containing choice fruits, &c., &c., race vines, &c., houses, stables, sheds, &c. Will be let very low to a good tenant. Inquire of E. W. HINMAN, No. 2 Coenties-slip, New-York.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO LET OR LEASE—The house and lot No. 712 Broadway, near 4th-st. The first story may be altered for a store, 127 feet deep; the 2d story rooms communicate with sliding doors; is well calculated for a millinery, or other business with a dwelling, having a 3-story wing with five rooms—altogether 20 rooms. Apply at No. 3 Union square, to W. BURGOYNE.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT EAST BROOKLYN—The two-story and basement house on Sandford-st., first house east from Willoughby-av., with two lots and fine garden; or the whole property, consisting of eight full lots, would be sold on reasonable terms; only one block from Myrtle-av. cars. Apply at No. 486 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

WORKSHOP TO LET.—A newly built, well lighted five-story workshop, at No. 129 Mulberry-st., near Grand, will be let as a whole or separately, as desired. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st., cor. of Bowery.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—With or without steam-power, in the buildings Nos. 41 and 43 Greene-st. To metal workers, or those whose business are not hazardous on account of fire, we will let at low prices. Call and see. A. & G. W. BRADY, No. 41 Greene-st., 4th floor.

WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two upper stories of the large building, No. 77 1st-st., near the Bowery. Also, 2 upper lofts of the large building No. 374 Pearl-st. The lights are first rate in both buildings. Inquire on the premises, or of KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 289 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—On the 5th-av., centrally located. It contains a large basement-room, two drawing-rooms, library, five chambers, two des servants' rooms, two bath-rooms and water-closets. Is complete in all the modern conveniences of furnace, gas, hot and cold water, &c. Every part is handsomely and fully furnished. It will be rented for one year from the 1st of April for the occupancy of a small or moderate sized family. The furnishing for a family is complete, excepting bed and table linen and plate. Rent $3,000. Address Box No. 2,606 Post-Office, with real signature.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—The house to lease and furniture for sale. A first-class 3-story and basement house, containing all modern improvements, nearly new, situated in one of the best locations up town, within one block of Madison-square, will be leased for a term of years. The furniture, which is elegant, and comprises everything that is required to keep up a small establishment in good style, will be sold low according to its value. This is a good opportunity for persons wishing to go to housekeeping, to get a house ready for immediate use. For particulars, address S. T., Box No. 682 Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN RYE, N. Y.—A convenient 2-story house, with wing, 26 by 62 feet deep, with the necessary out-buildings, between one and two acres of land, all in good repair; location healthy, no mistake. Apply to JESSE PURDY, near the premises, or to WM. F. BROOKS, No. 8 Spruce-st., New-York. The furniture is for sale.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Handsomely and completely furnished, for one year or a term of years, from May 1, of medium size, delightfully situated very near the Washington Parade Ground. Apply to JOHN E HYDE'S SONS, No. 22 Maiden-lane.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—From May to November, in on 4th-av. above 29th-st., is very pleasantly situated and will be let at a reasonable price to a small and careful family. Address Box No. 454 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—The 3-story and attic house, in 9th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., containing all the modern improvements, and in good order. Apply to D. H. DICK, corner of 6th-av. and 12th-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—Part of a neat three-story brick house, in complete order, with gas. Location pleasant, and 10 minutes' walk from the ferry. None but a small and respectable party need apply. Possession given immediately or on the 1st May. Inquire for Mr. FORD, No. 14 Cortlandt-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—To a small family. Part of a new house, with all the modern improvements. Apply to E. S. BAKER, Nos. 227 and 229 Chrystie-st.

PART OF HOUSE TO LET.—The lower part of the 3-story house No. 93 Bank-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 3 P. M.

UPPER PART OF HOUSE No. 519 Broome-st. to let to a good tenant. Possession given immediately, if desired. No privileges in basement except for wood and coal. Rent $300 per year. Inquire on the premises, of F. H. NASH.

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—To a small genteel family, the upper part of a modern built house, consisting of seven rooms and seven pantries, with gas, Croton water, &c. Inquire on the premises No. 180 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET—On the second floor of the building No. 27 Nassau, corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post Office. The premises are at present occupied as a hosiery store, but will be partitioned off to suit the occupant. They form as desirable a suite of offices as can be found in the City. Also offices on the third and fourth floors. Apply to HENRY ANSTICE, No. 27 Nassau, corner of Cedar st.

A MANUFACTORY TO LET OR FOR SALE—A large building on 40th-st., adjoining the 6th-av. railroad depot, 50 by 24 feet, with two or five lots, well lighted on all sides and from the top, will be leased or sold on the most reasonable terms. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 28 Nassau-st.

ROOMS TO LET—The upper part of the beautiful marble front building, No. 401 Broadway, with show window on the street—to good tenants. Also the second floor, No. 31 Canal-st., 100 feet from Broadway. Apply to GROVER, BAKER & CO., No. 495 Broadway.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO LET—On the 2d and 3d floors, northwest corner of Nassau and Ann-sts., well lighted and located. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of F. J. COZANS, No. 116 Nassau-st.

ROOMS TO LET—Large and small, on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th floors of the Sun Building, corner of Nassau and Fulton-sts., at moderate rents. Apply at the Sun Office.

TO PRINTERS.—TO LET.—The iron store, corner of Beekman and Pearl sts., has large rooms suitable for a press room in the basement suitable for Steam Press Work. The premises are very light, and well adapted for a Power Printer, Engraver's Offices or any similar business. Inquire of WM. H. CARY & CO., No. 243 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

LARGE BASEMENT TO LET, NO. 209 FULTON-ST. A first rate stand for wholesale or retail business of any kind. It is light and dry, and has a separate entrance; also a number of offices in the same building. Apply as above. WM. HINTON.

SECOND STORY TO LET.—Two small, respectable family, the second story, consisting of four rooms and bath room, with front basement, and privilege of under-cellar kitchen, of the three-story brick house No. 128 Monroe-st. References required. Apply at No. 228 Water-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—Two very desirable offices, communicating by folding-doors, on the first floor of Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway. Possession given on the 1st of May next. Inquire of the Superintendent, on the premises.

LAW OFFICES TO LET.—Three very desirable rooms in the third story of No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st. Office furniture for sale. Inquire on the premises, of WHITING, CLARK & REED.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—One mile from the ferries, to a small family who would be willing to board the owner and his son. Address A. C. C., Box No. 419, New-York Post-Office, or Box No. 106, Brooklyn Post-Office.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A small, newly built cottage, near Garrison's Station, Hudson River Railroad, containing eight rooms. For particulars inquire of R. DEJOHN & CO., No. 71 Trinity Building.

CHEAP STORES, BAKERIES AND COTTAGES TO LET.—Several of each description to let in the upper part of the City and Brooklyn. Also, house in Avenue C. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 28 Nassau-st.

FARM TO LET.—Situated at Scarsdale, Westchester County, about 25 miles from New-York, near the Harlem Railroad, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, two good apple orchards, house, barn, &c. Possession given first of April. Apply to JOHN ALSTYNE, No. 63 Wall-st.

BASEMENT TO LET.—A fine large basement, 25 by 70 feet, in a central location. Apply at No. 61 Chambers-st.

FOUR 3-STORY HOUSES TO LET—In 33d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. Rent $300. Apply to JAS. BUCKLEY, No. 161 Broadway.

LARGE ROOM TO LET—Suitable for services on Sunday—well lighted and ventilated, at No. 304 Broadway.

CARPENTER SHOP TO LET.—A first-rate carpenter shop to let, in the lower part of the City. Apply at No. 289 Broadway, Room No. 5, third story.

TO LAWYERS.—PART OF AN OFFICE TO LET—Second floor. No. 73 Nassau-st.

TO LAWYERS—TO LET—An eligible office, or part of it—No. 76 Nassau-st.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—Of house No. 81 West 22d-st., most commodious and convenient for a small family. To be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

LAND TO LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, below 40th-st.—Nine acres of land, with improvements, corner of Broadway and 106th-st. Inquire of G. A. SLOOD, No. 123 Chambers-st., 2d floor.

LOTS TO LET OR LEASE—Two lots on West-st., near Canal, 123 feet deep. Apply to I. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 3 P. M.

LOFTS TO LET—At No. 48 John-st., at reduced rents—one suitable for a store, and one especially adapted for light manufacturing, being 25x75 feet, and lighted by eight large windows and two skylights. Inquire of J. E. BEERS, or JAMES JOHNSTON, on the premises.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—The second floor of the building occupied by C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway.

STORE, BACK ROOM, BASEMENT, and part of second floor, and rear building, No. 36 Maiden-lane, to let, together or separately; also store No. 34 Nassau-st., the best stand for a clothier, hatter, jeweler, or leather in the City; also store and basement No. 248 Pearl-st., a good place for a clothier or hardware dealer; also small store No. 37 Fulton-st. Apply at No. 36 Fulton-st.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE—The five large stores, corner of Church and Duane-sts. The corner store, 50x116 feet; the one next to it, 50x100 feet. Duane-st. is to be widened 25 feet in the Spring, on the opposite side. Duane-st. is the leading street to the New-York and Erie Railroad Depot. Inquire at No. 50 Walker-st.

STORE TO LET—The store, basement and several lofts of the large building, Nos. 26 and 28 Frankfort-st., will be warmed with steam, and steam power, if desired. Also, steam power supplied on reasonable terms. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 28 Frankfort-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. The most desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE AND BACK ROOM TO LET.—Also lofts and backhouse, well lighted, with or without steam power. Possession immediately. Inquire on premises, No. 47 Ann-st.

STORE TO LET.—A fine store, basement and sub-cellar, 25 by over 100 feet, situated on the west side of Broadway, near Cortlandt-st. Apply to W. WARD, No. 185 Broadway.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE—The four-story brick store No. 115 Fulton-st., extending through and fronting on Ann-st. Size of store 25x130 feet. Apply to BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st.

STORE TO LET.—Northwest corner of Greenwich and Barclay sts., one of the best locations in the neighborhood. Apply to W. H. IRELAND, No. 68 Dey-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STORE AND TWO LARGE BASEMENTS TO LET—Corner of John and William-sts. Inquire at the Shoe and Leather Bank.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—The Manhattan Stone Dressing Company have at their extensive establishment foot of 51st and 52d-sts., North River, from 1 to 50 horse power to let, with spacious well-lighted rooms. Apply on the premises, or at No. 23 Trinity Building.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Both room and power, with every advantage in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—On the corner of Hester and Elizabeth-sts., also on 1st-av. near 23d-st. The rooms are well lighted and rents moderate. Apply to THOS. MORTON No. 313 Pearl-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—With large and small rooms well lighted, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes. Inquire of SAM'L J. SIGLER, Nos. 64, 67, 69 and 71 Forsyth-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—And well-lighted rooms, near Broadway, on Canal, Elm and Walker-sts., at low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 162 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—With rooms, well lighted and easy of access. Inquire on the premises, of WOOD & HUNTER, No. 146 Centre-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—With rooms well lighted, easy of access, in a central location. Will be let very low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, 15 East 27th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 182 Cliff-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of the following described certificates of five per cent stock of the State of New-York, viz.:

Nos. 220 and 221,	2 certificates of $5,000 each,	$10,000
231,	1 certificate of	5,000
232 and 233,	2 certificates of $4,000 each,	8,000
234 and 235,	2 certificates of $2,000 each,	4,000
		$[illegible]

Loan for the Genesee Valley Canal redeemable after the year 1860 in the name of Philip John Miles, of Bristol, in England, Esq., and dated June 13, 1848. Also,

Nos. 31 and 33,	2 certificates of $10,000 each,	$20,000
34,	1 certificate of	5,481
		$25,481

Loan for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the State, redeemable 1st June, 1865, in the name of John Alexander, of Woodland, Blackheath, Kent, and [illegible] Hall, Norfolk, in England, Esquire, and dated August 22, 1848.

Accompanied by powers of Attorney to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. for the sale and transfer thereof.

The public are cautioned against the negotiation of the foregoing certificates, as application has been made for their renewal. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$50 REWARD.—Strayed or stolen, from the stable yard in East 18th-st., opposite Irving-place, on Saturday evening, March 3d, at 7 o'clock, a white cow, is of good breed, with a large bag, white nose, and can be identified as her left hip is slightly out of place. Fifty dollars will be given for her return as above.

$25 REWARD.—Lost, a roll of bills, containing about $120, 1 fifty and 5 tens of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York. The balance small Bank bills. Any person leaving the same with Messrs. STANE, WEAVER & CO., No. 2 Maiden-lane, will receive the above reward.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODIONS to suit the times—viz.: 6½ octave, rosewood, $150 to $175; do. 6¾, $175 to $200; do. 7 octave, $200 to $275; one grand Piano, $400, and $500. Fisk's superior Melodeons, Coburn's patent, $45 to $125. Second-hand Pianos from $30 to $150, being a reduction of 25 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted. McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers, No. 260 Bowery, near Houston-st.

NEW PIANO-FORTE AND MUSIC STORE IN BROOKLYN, No. 23 Court-st., (marble block.) Pianos and Melodeons of the best manufacture, at the lowest prices.

WANTED—A good Boy—one who can play the Piano preferred. H. S. MATTHEWS.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway, New-York. Sole agents for the celebrated Organ Melodeon.

PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Cheapest in the City. A splendid assortment very low for cash or to rent with privilege of purchasing. HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS, No. 118 2d-av., corner 12th-st.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!—Superior Red Ash, Egg and Stove, $6.75, delivered, for cash only. Grocers and dealers supplied on liberal terms at the new Coal Yard on Hester-st., between Taylor and Clymer-sts. Orders received at the office, under the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, South 9th-st., near the Ferry, East Brooklyn. RICHARD TAYLOR.

COAL, COAL.—Stove and egg size coal, $7, delivered; Cumberland coal, for blacksmiths' use, $6.50; a superior article; also, Cumberland coal for parlor use, $8. Dealers supplied. Apply to LEEDS & POTTER, No. 432 6th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, March 8, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern: [illegible] Louisville and Portland Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds; interest 15th March and 15th September. [illegible] New-York and New-Haven Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds; interest 1st June and 1st Dec. [illegible] Michigan Southern Railroad (Jackson Branch) 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds [illegible]. Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds [illegible]. Hudson River Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds [illegible]. New-York and Harlem Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds [illegible]. New-York State 6 per cent. Canal Revenue Certificates [illegible]. California State War Bonds [illegible]. Two Bonds for 5,000 acres, each of Tennessee Land. [illegible] Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, incorporated by the State of Kentucky. [illegible] shares Hudson River Railroad; shares Cumberland Coal Company; shares Merchants' Bank; shares St. Nicholas Bank; shares Chatham Bank; shares Greenwich Fire Insurance Co.; shares Allegany (Coal) Mining Co. of Md.; shares Middletown Silver and Lead Min'g Co. [illegible] Dividend Certificate of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next Regular Sale on Monday, March 12. ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, and also special sales, when requested, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of First Class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment. For particulars, see his private sales Catalogue.

Office, No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall-st.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, in addition to his auction and private sales of Securities, is fully prepared to buy and sell on commission all kinds of Stocks and Bonds, at the Board of Brokers, and begs leave to offer his services to such parties that prefer to operate through that medium. ALBERT H. NICOLAY.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—Heretofore known as the BRONX RIVER POWDER MILL, at auction.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 15, 1855, at 1 P. M., at the Court House, in the town of White Plains, County of Westchester, that very valuable property situated near the Hart's Corner Depot of the Harlem Railroad, and heretofore known as the Bronx River Powder Mill, including the water power, mills and machinery, three dwelling houses, several stables, barns and sheds, and about 190 acres of land. For particular descriptions of the several parcels of which the said tract is composed see the following deeds, viz: James McCabe and wife to Henry E. Morng, deed dated the 2d day of May, 1849, and recorded in Westchester County Clerk's Office, in Liber 11[illegible] of deeds, page 1[illegible]; Eleazer Hart and wife to same, deed dated Oct. [illegible], 1848, recorded in said Clerk's Office [illegible]; James Willis and wife to Ernest F. Hanbold, deed dated [illegible] April, 1849, and recorded in the said Clerk's Office; Peter J. [illegible] and wife to the same, deed dated [illegible] January [illegible]; Isaac H. Barker and wife to same [illegible]; William Willis and wife to same [illegible]; John W. Mills to Mary G. Ward [illegible], excepting and reserving therefrom certain parcels recently conveyed to the Harlem Railroad Company and Samuel Nash, containing together about 5½ acres, as by reference to a map in the possession of the auctioneer will more fully appear.

As the new Depot grounds of the Harlem Railroad Company adjoin the property, having been conveyed to them expressly for Depot purposes, and the neighborhood is in other respects an improving one, the opportunity for investing capital is such as seldom offers, and the sale will positively take place, whatever may be the state of the weather.

Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, will be made known at the time of sale.

For maps of the premises and other information, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

Persons wishing to examine the property may do so by applying to Mr. E. F. HANBOLD, on the premises.

[illegible] trains of cars of the Harlem Railroad leave and return to the City daily. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 11[illegible] [illegible] French plate oval and pier mirrors, three superior-toned rosewood pianofortes, one of which cost $500, made by Wm. Lindeman & Son of New-York [illegible]; richly decorated French china vases [illegible]; also, a variety of second-hand furniture.

D. E. ROMER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Great sale THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at [illegible] No. [illegible] Warren-st. [illegible] of his large first-class boarding house [illegible]; Brussels 3-ply and ingrain carpets [illegible]. Every article in the house will be positively sold to the highest bidder. [illegible] by 1st of May. Terms cash.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 13, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, two valuable lots of land, with the two four-story first-class brown stone houses thereon, situated on the northerly side of [illegible] [illegible] They will be sold subject to a mortgage of $4,000 on each.

Also—The valuable triangular piece of land being in front on Hamilton avenue 224 feet; on Mill-street 167 feet 5 inches; on Court street 164 feet 7 inches; will be sold subject to a mortgage of $10,000 at 6 per cent., due in 1860.

For permission to see the houses, apply to the auctioneers, No. 59 Wall-street.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 6, 7 and 8, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.—superb sale of fancy goods, real marble statuary, magnificent cabinet, made of ebony, inlaid with precious stones and marbles, formerly owned by the Grand Duke of Tuscany; also, several cases of marble statuary from the Crystal Palace, including a large assortment of marble goods recently imported by Signor S. E. Pandolini, from Italy—[illegible] cabinets, fancy boxes, plated ware, clocks, Bohemian and fancy glass ware, china and other costly goods, being one of the finest sales of the season. Among the statuary will be found a beautiful parlor figure of Rebecca at the Well, Cleopatra, Heloise, Love and Friendship, bust of Lord Palmerston, very fine, &c., &c.

The goods can be examined, as above, one day previous to the sale.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.—TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 30 Nassau-st., two doors from Fulton, R. C. KEMP will sell at Auction as above, a very large assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in rich satin brocatelle, large French pier and oval mirrors, window curtains, oil paintings, mahogany sofas and chairs, marble top centre and pier tables, library and secretary bookcases, China, glass and crockery ware, diningroom furniture, dressing and plain bureaus, washstands, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, carpets, and all the usual assortment of household furniture, which is well worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers; also, several pieces of linen. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 13, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the lot of land, with the four-story first-class brown stone house, situated on Carroll-place, opposite Carroll Park, next door to the corner of Court-st. Lot 25 by 95 feet; house 25 by 52 feet, built in the best manner, and furnished with all the modern improvements, such as baths, gas, range, hot air furnace, stationary washtubs, large cistern in fourth story. This property is situated in one of the best locations in Brooklyn, being opposite a beautiful private park. Cars pass the door from Fulton Ferry every five minutes.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. [illegible] Pearl-st., for cash, a general assortment of hardware, American, English and German. Also, pattern cards. Also, 20 cases cut tacks, locks, gimlets, soup ladles, percussion caps, knives and forks, dog chains, coach wrenches, &c., &c. Also, an invoice of clocks, various styles. Also, smooth files and horse-rasps, drawing knives, &c. Also, for account of whom it may concern, 1 cask 60 doz. 26 and 24-inch hand and panel saws, slightly damaged on the voyage.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, March 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn.—A general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, comprising pianos, book-cases, bureaus, bedsteads, extension tables, chairs, carpets, oil paintings, framed engravings, cooking and other stoves, with the balance of stock of a house furnishing store, etc.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

E. J. TURNER WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, March 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, Nos. 30 Pine and 56 Cedar-sts., a large and desirable assortment of household furniture, comprising sofas, chairs, tête-à-têtes, lounges, easy chairs, sewing chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, &c., work tables, marble top centre, side and pier tables, bookcases, wardrobes, &c.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TEAS, SUGAR AND COFFEE—FRIDAY, March 9, No. 37 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, at 10½ o'clock, wines, brandy, whisky, rum, gin, cordials, flour, herring, mackerel, lime juice, currants, raisins, beans, cigars, tobacco, hardware, harness, riding saddles, whips, wagons, iron safes, clocks.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT AUCTION—At Rye, Westchester Co., by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 15th day of March, 1855, at 12 o'clock. For information, full particulars, apply to [illegible], or T. F. BURGER, No. 10 [illegible].

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

E. J. TURNER WILL SELL—On THURSDAY, March 8, at 10½, at the salesroom, Nos. 30 Pine and 56 Cedar-sts., a splendid assortment of French fancy goods, consisting of china decorated vases, card receivers, colognes, jewel caskets, richly decorated dinner and tea sets, tea and coffee sets, bronze and ormolu clocks, figures, groups, statuettes, compotes, candelabras, richly decorated Bisque statuettes, figures, &c.; silver-plated tea and coffee services, coffee urns, card baskets, cake baskets, castor, tea and dessert spoons, table and dessert forks, &c.

WM. M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

BAKER & WEEKS will sell at Auction on MONDAY, March 12, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the N. E. corner of 10th-av. and 60th-st., and 3 lots adjoining on 10th-av., and 1 on the rear, on 60th-st., being on the block bounded by Broadway and 10th-av. and 60th and 61st sts. Also, a number of other lots on various streets and avenues, nearly all of which are suitable for immediate improvement. For maps, &c., apply to BAKER & WEEKS, No. 1 Pine-st., corner Broadway.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 6th-av., a large assortment of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, in mahogany, rosewood and walnut. Oil paintings and engravings, mirrors, carpets, oil cloths, &c., making a large assortment worthy of attention of housekeepers and others. Sale positive.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

PIANOS.—E. J. TURNER will sell by auction at the salesroom No. 30 Pine and No. 56 Cedar-sts., on SATURDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, five rosewood cottage pianos, of superior tone and finish, by Gilbert, of Boston. Sale peremptory to pay advances.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—On FRIDAY, March 9, 1855, at 11 o'clock, at No. 70 Court-st., Brooklyn, the stock of a dry goods store, consisting of merinos, silks, delaines, calicoes, muslins, hosiery, &c. E. LOTT, Sheriff.

R. R. HEGEMAN, Deputy Sheriff.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the affairs of THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of NEW-YORK, for the year ending 31st January, 1855:

Net Assets on hand January 31, 1854, per last annual statement		$2,543,301 61
RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.		
For premiums and policies	$662,051 96	
For interest	126,189 26	
For interest accrued not due, and due not paid	25,330 19	
For annuities	2,582 61	816,120 00
		$3,359,420 61
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid claims by death and additions to same	$316,800 73	
Paid surrendered policies	27,301 26	
Paid reduction of premiums	1,699 90	
Paid special deposit to Commissioners of Emigration, and bills payable	60,077 64	
Paid annuities	1,061 46	
Paid Expense Account, including rent, salaries, medical examinations, commissions, postage exchange, taxes, advertising, &c., &c.	92,582 82	509,352 95
Total assets		$2,850,077 56
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and in bank		66,157 57
Bonds and mortgages		2,659,119 94
Fire insurance account		233 94
Deferred Premium account		[illegible]
Interest accrued not due, and due not paid		25,330 19
Suspense account, special deposit for taxes		4,376 80
Due from agents		47,388 00
		$2,850,077 56
Losses unpaid		$24,250 00
Amount at risk 1st Feb., 1854		19,650,937 34
Amount issued in the 12th year		4,730,000 00
		$24,381,937 34
Deduct forfeited, canceled and expired	$1,407,344 00	
Surrendered	440,700 00	
Dead	309,950 00	2,158,894 00
Total at risk 1st Feb. 1855		$22,183,633 34
No. of policies running 1st Feb. 1854		7,273
Issued during the 12th year		1,569
		8,842
Deduct forfeited, canceled and expired	592	
Surrendered	[illegible]	
Dead	97	824
Total policies running 1st Feb. 1855		8,118
Increase in amount at risk for the year		$2,531,700 00
Increase for the year in policies		845 00
Increase in life policies	770	
Increase in one year policies	13	
Increase in irregular policies	36	
	819	
Decrease in seven year policies	73	845

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1855.

I have examined the above statement and find it to be correct. G. GILL, Actuary.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston, Rich'd H. McCurdy, Gouv'r M. Wilkins, John V. L. Pruyn, William Betts, Isaac G. Pearson, William Moore, Joseph B. Collins, Eugene Dutilh, John H. Swift, George R. Clark, M. H. Grinnell, Wm. J. Bunker, John Wadsworth, Jonathan Miller, Abraham Bininger, Nathaniel Hayden, Joseph Blunt, John P. Yelverton, Sam'l M. Cornell, John M. Stuart, Hamlin Blake, Alfred Edwards, Lucius Robinson, Richard Patrick, Sam'l D. Babcock, Rob't H. McCurdy, Chas. J. Stedman, Lycurgus Edgerton, Edward F. Bellows, Sam'l E. Sprouls, Cephas H. Norton, John P. Treadwell, Ezra Wheeler, Wm. H. Popham, W. Smith Brown.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

Office No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

$2,033,859.—STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., on the 1st day of January, 1855:

RECEIPTS.		
Balance per Statement Jan. 1, 1854		$1,774,605 46
Premiums received during the year	$457,[illegible]	
Interest received during the year	100,187 93	
Total receipts for 1854		$[illegible]
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid losses unpaid Jan. 1, 1854	[illegible]	
Paid losses of the year* 1854	110,300 00	
Paid policies surrendered	12,683 66	
Paid salaries, taxes, postage, exchange, &c.	21,508 56	
Paid commissions to Agents	25,497 21	
Paid Physicians' fees	2,503 00	
		200,[illegible] 61
Balance		$2,170,245 90
Paid dividends during the year 1854		136,[illegible]
Net balance Jan. 1, 1855		$2,033,859 47
*Losses unpaid awaiting proofs of death, $47,000.		
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand	$50,[illegible] 45	
Albany, N. Y., Six per cent. Bonds	25,000 00	
Troy, N. Y., Six per cent. Bonds	25,000 00	
Brooklyn, N. Y. Six per cent. Bonds	50,000 00	
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount	1,[illegible]	
Real Estate in Newark	19,016 61	
Premium notes, drawing Six per cent. interest	[illegible]	
Loans on Scrip	6,041 00	
Premium Notes and Cash in course of transmission	6,830 00	
		2,033,859 47
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1855	2,033,859 47	
Total amount of dividends paid to date	574,112 12	
Total amount of losses by death	1,[illegible]	

A Dividend of Thirty-five per cent. has been declared upon all life Policies in force prior to Jan. 1, 1854.†

The Dividend of 1855 will be paid to those entitled at the time their premiums become due.

† In Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the Company by note for part of the premium.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.

BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.

JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.

JOSEPH L. LORD, Agent.

OFFICE—No. 11 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to take risks to and from any part of the United States, inland and coastwise and to and from any other part of the world, on all descriptions of property excepting vessels and bottomry.

TRUSTEES.

A. C. Richards, Sheppard Gandy, C. E. Milnor, Edwin Thorn, Martin Bates, Jr., Wm. M. Richards, T. E. Merrick, G. D. H. Gillespie, William Kent, C. Hadden, E. P. Morton, Wm. M. Hoe, Wm. H. Mellen, U. A. Murdock, Robert Simmons, A. Wesson, A. A. Barnes, Alfred Edwards, J. E. Hanford, Byron Sherman, John J. Haines, Barthol'w Brown, F. W. Moore, John E. Anthon, J. K. Myers, Edward Lambert, Fred. R. Betts, Richard Patrick, Arthur Leary, Wm. Leconey, Theo. Polhemus, Theo. McNamee.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.

WM. LECONEY, Vice President.

BENJ. A. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Brooklyn, No. 149 Atlantic-st., Feb. 7, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY—The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John D. Cocks, Cyrus Dunning, Dennis Perkins, E. B. Litchfield, G. A. Jarvis, Jas. Van Nostrand, J. S. T. Stranahan, E. A. Lambert, John N. Taylor, Walter S. Griffith, Chas. Christmas, J. A. Davenport, Ezra Lewis, S. W. Moore, Robert H. Berdell, E. D. Litchfield, A. P. Ostrom, E. T. Perrin, [illegible], Henry Buydam, Jr., S. L. Husted, Nehemiah Knight, Jarvis Brush, J. S. Van Nostrand, Nathaniel Putnam, Edward Bridge, C. C. Rounsage, Joseph Potts, Wm. H. Husted, John Freeland, Levi H. Brigham, Cornelius Noble, Geo. L. Kent, [illegible] Whitney, Jas. W. Greene, Seymour Burrell, William Poole, Charles Stanton, Wm. W. Wickes, Samuel Osborne.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. HORATIO DOUW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 Wall-st., 4th Month, 28th, 1854. The Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $200,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Caspar S. Fox, Rich. A. Reading, Josiah Macy, Wm. F. Falls, Jos. W. Corlies, John D. Wright, Abraham Bell, C. W. Lawrence, Peter S. Titus, T. G. Churchman, Ralph Mead, Richard Field, Wm. W. Pearsall, Ira Sheley, Rich. F. Carman, Henry H. Barrow, Hull Clarke, Wm. C. White, John T. Walker, Chas. H. Marshall, Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 4 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth, Robert C. Bell, John A. Kennedy, Wm. Odell, F. H. Williams, H. Quackenbos, Geo. Gilfillan, Theodore Martine, John B. Briggs, J. B. Fitzgerald, N. P. Freeman, Solomon Kipp, Andrew Fremont, J. M. Greenwood, Phineas T. Barnum, Chas. A. Jarvis, Isaac T. Fowler, Chas. T. Cromwell, John T. Bruce, Samuel F. Whiting, John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LECONEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS. OFFICES, No. 22 William-st. and No. 173 Canal-st. Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire. RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (500,000), 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are sufferers from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? How many suffer from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, (weakness, debility, &c.) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some whose lives are hazarded during such times, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many, bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. F. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 245 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 4[illegible] Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844, New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, Indigestion, Sluggishness of the Liver, and every disease in any way connected with the Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness or disability of a certain nature, should take the LUCINA CORDIAL, and will infallibly restore health and vigor in a brief period, and where it can be procured in a source of regret, if recourse be had to it, the most beneficial results may be anticipated with confidence. Persons, all lassitude before taking it, at once become robust and full of energy. Price $3 per bottle, or two for $5. No. 32 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—Price $1, with a book—is just what those want who have contracted certain diseases, namely, a cure at once, and no delay and more exposure. With other remedies, conquered by it. No chance for them. Call any hour at No. 50 Canal-st., you will find Dr. Ward attending [illegible]. Private and consultation free. Advice gratis. Female Periodical Pills, and other medicines for female derangements. Price $1. Post-paid letters will receive immediate attention.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His [illegible] any form of disease; even the worst [illegible] removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the disease made any inroads upon the system. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—248 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 609 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 2 to 8 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

DR. PERRY—So celebrated for his quick method of curing certain diseases, may be consulted from 9 to 2, and 6 to 9 evenings, No. 116 West Broadway. Dr. PERRY is the only agent for Duval's French "Moon" for female irregularities, $1—(sent by mail.)

A RADICAL CURE GUARANTEED—Even in cases of the worst kind and oldest standing, by Dr. M. CARL MULLER, German Chemist, and former pupil of Liebig, Rose and Metscherlich, No. 9 West Broadway, near Chambers-st., New-York.

IF YOU HAVE A COUGH—Try Widow MALONE'S Cough Candy. The best cough candy ever made. Wholesale, No. 386 Pearl-st.

INSTRUCTION.

PROFESSOR CHARLES J. HINKEL'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AT NEWBURG, N. Y.—The pupils limited to 12 in number, are prepared for the University or any practical pursuit. Terms, $250 per annum, for board and instruction in all departments, except the modern languages, music and drawing. For circulars and further information address the Principal at Newburg. References—Rev. Dr. Brown, David Moore, Esq., Newburg; N. P. Willis, Esq., Idlewild; E. Beech, Esq., Poughkeepsie; Homer Ramsdell, Esq., President of the Erie Railroad Company; G. E. Kunhardt, Esq., Messrs. Spies, Christ & Jay, Drs. J. F. Gray and A. G. Hull, Rev. Professor Robinson, Henry T. Tuckerman, Esq., of New-York.

BROOKLYN.—NO. 29 CHEEVER-PLACE, between Harrison and Degraw sts. Instruction given by W. GEYER, Private Teacher, in all the branches of General Education, in the Latin, French and German languages, and in playing on the Melodion and Piano.

REFERENCES.

Mr. TH. ACHELIS, Merchant, No. 175 Henry-st.

Mr. O. SCHWAB, Merchant, No. 100 Joralemon-st.

Mr. KALT, Doctor, No. 284 Clinton-st.

Rev. L. W. HART, A. M., Rector College Grammar School, Atlantic, corner Clinton-st.

NEWBURG FEMALE SEMINARY—NEWBURG, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—A. BARKER, A. M., Principal.—The twentieth session commences May 1. The course of study is thorough and extensive, embracing physical, mental and moral culture. Teachers carefully instructed in the science of Government. The best artist employed to teach Drawing and Painting. A separate course given to those wishing to teach Music, embracing Drawing, French, Spanish and Music. Apply to the Principal.

FRENCH SPOKEN VERY SOON.—To young men, an evening class; to parents, private lessons by M. DEBARNAULT, formerly editor of an important paper in France, and who has taught his native language in New-York for more than one year with great success. Terms moderate. No. 705 Broadway, second floor. Call from 8 to 11 A. M.; from 2 to 4 P. M.

TEACHER.—An American who has enjoyed the advantages of Education on the Continent, and speaks the principal languages of Europe, would like to engage a few private pupils in the higher branches of education; would visit with them the different countries of Europe, if desired. References of great respectability. Address H. D., Box No. 1,476 Post-Office.

A LADY—Who has had much experience and universal success as a teacher of singing, desires to procure pupils. She has studied for many years, in order to qualify herself, under the first Italian masters in the world. Disliking the profession of Prima Donna, she has determined to give lessons. Early applications must be made, as she will take only a limited number. Address A. A., Times Office.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Summer Session will commence on the 1st of May next. Circulars containing full information will be sent on application to B. WESTERMANN & CO., Booksellers, No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

JARED REID, JR., FERDINAND HOFFMAN, } Principals.

MODERN LANGUAGES—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, AND MUSICAL COMPOSITION taught by a gentleman and his daughters. Terms very moderate. Documents, literary and scientific work, &c., correctly translated. Apply at No. 2[illegible] West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 9th-av. The complement is twenty in each of the two departments. The training afforded thorough, systematic and elegant.

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CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practising Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

GAS BURNERS, PORTABLE SOCKETS, MERCURY CUPS, &c.—Furnished of new construction, No. 41 Greene-st., 4th story, at the lowest prices, by A. & G. W. BRADY.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, from NEW-YORK to BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:35 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:25 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road; Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE.—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—7:30 A. M. New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. Second—9:30 A. M. Express Train, from west side of the river for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. Third—2:20 P. M. Mail Train from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. Fourth—4 P. M. Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—4:20 P. M. Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 28, 1854.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:45 P. M. Accommodation Train, 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 7:15 A. M., 3, 4 and 5:30 P. M. For Tarrytown, at 8 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOURTEENTH-ST. STATION.—The Passenger Station at the corner of 14th-st. and 10th-av., will be discontinued on and after the 1st day of March next. By order of the Directors.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 12 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:30 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:30 A. M.

New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:45 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 5:30 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day. Leave by Hudson River Road at 7 A. M., arrive at Troy at 11 A. M., take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad, reach Rutland at 3 P. M., Burlington, 5:30; St. Albans, 7:30, lodge, and proceed next morning direct to Montreal and Ogdensburg. Leave at 6 A. M. and 12 M., and Rutland 8:30; lodge. Leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Burlington 3:30, leave at 10:45 A. M., for Rouse's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburg.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. T & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, and Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines: Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. [illegible] Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets and all information concerning routes, fares, &c., by either the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare $1 75.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.—We are prepared to supply, at the shortest notice, WEBSTER'S (Patent) PREMIUM BENDING AND TUBING MACHINES, for forming up pencil cases, napkin rings, chain pump and boiler tubes, preserve and paint cans, mustard, blacking and pill boxes, stove, speaking pipe, conductors, &c. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Communications replied to. WEBSTER & MILLER, No. 67 Nassau-st., near John-st.

FAMILY GROCERY FOR SALE.—One of the oldest and best family groceries in New-York is now offered for sale—the owners wishing to retire. For a person of good business habits and some capital this is a splendid opportunity for embarking in a safe business, the accumulation of nearly 40 years, always lucrative and never more so than at present. Address BOWDEN, Nos. 67 and 69 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE FOR $5,000.—The tools and machinery for the manufacturing of a staple article of hardware; the business has been established upwards of six years, and can be extended to any amount desired, and will pay 50 per cent. profit per annum on the amount invested. Ill health the reason for selling. Address, with real name, A. B., this office.

$3,000.—PARTNER WANTED—An energetic business man, to engage in a business which has paid for three years past from $4,000 to $5,000 per annum. The business is both pleasant and respectable, and can be more than doubled the present year. References exchanged. All communications, with real name, strictly confidential. Address G. M. G., Times Office.

$1,200.—A LARGE STOCK—Of new and second hand goods in Brooklyn, for $1,200.—The owner having died recently, the good will and stock will be sold below cost. It will be proved that $20,000 has been made in this business, and on this very locality, within ten years, upon application to M. M. BARKER, at the Bookstore No. 163 Fulton-st., N. Y.

STOCK AND TRADE FOR SALE—Of the pawnbroking establishment No. 249 10th-av., between 26th and 28th-sts. A first-rate chance for a person with a capital to invest his money in. No person need apply but a cash customer. The reason for selling out will be explained to the person applying for the same. The rent of store is very low to a good tenant.

STOCK OF FANCY GOODS FOR SALE.—A handsome assorted stock of combs, fancy goods, jewelry, thread, needles, embroideries, laces, &c. Apply in the store, No. 162 8th-av., between 21st and 22d-sts. Lease 3 years. Rent of house and store together, $600. N. B.—Wishes to sell on account of sickness.

TO LAWYERS.—A lawyer of good standing, versed in all departments, well read, and of great experience, having considerable influence, desires to resume practice by entering some established office, or by connection with some young member of the bar. Address LAWYER, this office.

TRIP TO EUROPE.—A person wishing to combine profit with pleasure in a trip to Europe, by a temporary investment of $2,000 to $4,000, and at his option devote a portion of his time to business, can hear of an opportunity by addressing P., at this office.

HORSE AND HEARSE FOR SALE—Together or separate, a noble gray horse, strong, sound, fast, &c.; would suit a doctor; stands without hitching; is very gentle and handsome, with long tail and mane. A better horse can't be seen. Call at No. 182 Duane-st.

PARTNER WANTED—With a cash capital of about $3,000 to $5,000, to take a special interest in an old established business. Address M. A. B., office of the Daily Times.

BOILERS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Four cylinder boilers, 30 feet long by 38 inches diameter. May be seen in operation at PRICE'S marble saw mill, corner Rivington and Attorney-sts. Also for sale to the trade, all kinds of Italian marble, sawed or in the block, on liberal terms.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—Doing a fair business, situated on the 6th-av. If desirable, the lease and fixtures will be sold with it. Address Box No. 183 Post-Office.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

BONE MANURE.—The subscriber has constantly on hand a very superior article of pure Bone Dust, consisting of sawings, filings and ground bone. Orders received at the Works, 5[illegible] East River, or at No. 45 Cedar-st., up stairs. CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 14 Warren-st., corner of Broadway. N. B.—[illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing the Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.

ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do, $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Feb. 7 1855	Saturday, Jan. 27 1855
Wednesday, Feb. 21 1855	Saturday, Feb. 10 1855
Wednesday, Mar. 7 1855	Saturday, Feb. 24 1855

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; AMERICA, Capt. Lang; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon; CANADA, Capt. Stone; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ...... Wednesday, March 14.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ...... Wednesday, March 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ...... Wednesday, April 11.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ...... Wednesday, April 25.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCTION OF FARES TO SUIT THE TIMES—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company (of Nicaragua,) Proprietors.—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route—avoiding the deadly Panama fever and two miles dangerous boating in Panama Bay.—The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) Capt. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on MONDAY, March 12, 1855, connecting with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. Several new and swift iron steamboats have lately been put on River and Lake, which shorten the time on the Transit from Ocean to Ocean. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office.

N. B.—Commencing on the 20th of April, the days of leaving New-York will be changed to the 5th and 20th of each month.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOMAS LYON, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, March 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4 N. R.

Bills lading signed on board.

For freight apply on board, or for passage to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, March 17.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; to Pilatka, $33.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND AND NORFOLK.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, is now loading at Pier No. 13, North River, for Richmond and Norfolk, and will leave on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, March 6, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY have declared a dividend from the business of the past year, of thirty dollars per share, (being thirty per cent on the capital stock,) payable in cash at this office, No. 187 Greenwich-st., as follows, viz: Fifteen dollars on Monday, the 16th day of April, and fifteen dollars on Monday, the 16th day of July next. The time of closing the transfer books, in each case, will be duly notified hereafter.

The annual meeting of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of March, instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., when a general attendance of the stockholders, either in person or by proxy, is requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting. By order of the Directors. SAML. J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The semi-annual Interest falling due March 1, 1855, on the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN R. R. BONDS OF 1853, ERIE AND KALAMAZOO MORTGAGE BONDS will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the proper Coupons at the office of the Michigan Southern R. R. Co., No. 19 William-st.

E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO. } OF BROOKLYN, March 3, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of six per cent, on the capital stock, payable on demand at their office, No. 22 Wall-st., New-York.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand at their office, No. 31 Wall-st., corner Pearl.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Seven per cent. Civil Fund BONDS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, becoming due on the 1st day of March, 1855, will be paid on and after the 1st of March, on presentation at the office of

JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, March 5, 1855.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three dollars per share for the last six months. Payable on demand.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, } BROOKLYN, Jan. 22, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and the town of Bushwick, prior to 1855, that they be requested to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of the subscriber, as soon as practicable.

WM. B. LEWIS, Comptroller.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS—MUNICIPAL SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—$50,000 of the 6 per cent. Bonds of the City of St. Louis, issued for the Extension of the Water Works. Interest and principal payable in this City. Bonds maturing in 1880. For sale by

E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment to

J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused at or on transit to New-York, by

THEODORE DEHON, No. 19 Wall-st., near Broadway.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 31, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

o26-'54-law2yT D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual banker, BANK OF THE EMPIRE STATE, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said banker.

au10-'54-law2yTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in bonds in the City.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL OF DOCTOR SHNEBERG'S LINNÆAN LABORATORY, from No. 63 Walker-st. to No. 488 Broadway. His "New Discovery," mild enough for an infant, but sure to penetrate the system, dissolve and expel mercury and contagion settled in the human economy, thus making mercury and other violent medicines just as unnecessary in practice as they are hazardous and injurious. His "never failing" to cure disease, considered incurable, obstinate, are all matters well worth a sober consideration. See opinions of the press. See cards and circulars. See No. 488 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK INDIAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE has been removed to No. 225 Grand-st., New-York, where the afflicted with rheumatism, consumption, dropsy, diseases of the heart, &c., &c., can obtain speedy relief and permanent cure. Consultations gratis.

PAINT, 11 CTS. PER POUND—Boiled oil 75 cents per gallon, at No. 112 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JOHN Y. SMITH, Agent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—THE AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY against GEORGE DEANE, Jun., and FREDERICK YOULE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-entitled Court at the City Hall, in the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 73 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty thousand dollars, with interest from the 15th day of December, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1854.

OWEN, BETTS & VOSE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Court at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1855.—Dated Feb. 28, 1855.

mh1-law6wTh OWEN, BETTS & VOSE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—GEORGE W. JACOBS, Plaintiff, against E. FREDERICK MOSES, Defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and seven dollars, with interest from the 5th day of April, 1852, besides the costs of this action.—Dated February, 1855.

E. R. L'AMOUREUX, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 62 Wall-st., N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1855. [illegible]

E. R. L'AMOUREUX, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—County of Kings.—JOHN A. CROSS against WILLIAM H. MULLIKEN and MARGARET his wife, HILLARY MULLIKEN and ADELIA M. his wife, HENRY SOFFE, ADOLPHE SALINGER, JOHN J. BAGLEY and ANN ELIZA his wife.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To each of the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 87 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 8, 1855.

C. J. & C. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS—JOHN A. CROSS against JOHN JAMES BAGLEY and ANN ELIZA, his wife; WILLIAM H. MULLIKEN and MARGARET, his wife; HILLARY MULLIKEN and ADELIA M., his wife; HENRY SOFFE and ADOLPHE SALINGER.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To each of the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 87 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 8, 1855.

f8f-law6wTh C. J. & C. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM H. CARY, JOSIAH OAKES, SAMUEL E. HOWARD and HENRY SAUGER against THE NEW ENGLAND CUTLERY COMPANY.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 77 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1855.

A. CLARKE, Plaintiff's Att'y, No. 77 Nassau-st., N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ADRIEN FRANCOIS GAUPILLAT, FRANCOIS PHILIPPE ILLIG, HIPPOLITE MODESTE GUINDORFF and LOUIS VICTOR AUGUST MASSE, against MAURICE HILGER and LUDWIG FUNKE.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants above named, and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 77 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1855.

mh2-law6wTh A. CLARKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM VAN SICKLEN, late of the town of New-Lotts, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of C. J. & C. Lowrey, No. 87 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated Dec. 28, 1854.

JOHN W. VAN SICKLEN, ALBERT H. VAN SICKLEN, PHEBE VAN SICKLEN, } Executors.

j4-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT S. MARSTON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 55 Columbia-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.

GABRIEL VANN COTT, Administrator.

d14-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GWYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Peter A. H. Jackson, No. 182 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 19, 1854. CHRISTOPHER GWYER, Administrator.

d21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY JOHNSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of the United States Hotel, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated Jan. 30, 1855.

MARY A. JOHNSON, JOHN H. MAHONEY, } Administrators.

f1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEVI SCRIBNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribed ARCHIBALD L. HYATT, at No. 166½ Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 13, 1854.

E. GAY SCRIBNER, Administratrix.

ARCHIBALD L. HYATT, JAMES BARCMORE, } Administrators.

o12-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EDWARD D. LEARY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 160 Front-st., Brooklyn, on or before the 9th day of July next.—Dated, December 28, 1854.

HANNAH LEARY, Executrix.

j4-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS LEWIS, late of the late city of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 6 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next.—Dated Feb. 28, 1855. ANDREW V. STOUT, Administrator.

mh1-law6mTh*

ZINC PAINTS.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—Having enlarged their works to keep pace with the growing demand for their superior Zinc Paints, are prepared to supply the trade promptly, and, as usual, on liberal terms. The Company have succeeded in introducing a new process of grinding, which permits them to warrant their paints to keep soft and fresh in the kegs for any reasonable length of time and in any climate, being in this respect superior to all other paints. For steamboat painting and marine purposes generally their paint possesses peculiar advantages, and is of unrivaled excellence, experience having proved it to be an entire protection against the worm and barnacles in all latitudes. The parlor finish, or china gloss, is ground in the best varnish manufactured by the Company. This paint is particularly recommended for interior painting and for steamboat cabins.

The brown zinc paint is made only by this Company, direct from their ore. It is sold at a much lower rate than any other paint, and is greatly valued for its protective effects when applied to iron, and is admirably suited for farm buildings, railroad stations, &c., and is especially valuable for painting tin roofs. The stone-color paint is a compound of the brown and white, and possesses all the valuable qualities of the brown. Its agreeable color has put it in great demand for country residences. The dry white zinc is sold in barrels of 200 lbs., and the paints are put up in kegs from 25 lbs to 500 lbs. They also manufacture and keep on hand the best gum damar varnish and zinc dryer, which is sold by the barrel or gallon. HENRY AITKEN & CO., No. 165 Washington-st.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned Agents for the sale of the White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 92 Water-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

OFFICE No. 38 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, } Feb. 15, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name and firm of MEIGS & GREENLEAF, for the transaction of a General Bank Commission Business. They will make purchases and sales on Commission only, and will use their best efforts to promote the interests of their patrons. Any orders entrusted to them will be executed with promptness and fidelity. Possessing all necessary facilities for the negotiation of Stock securities, and confident in their ability to give satisfaction, they respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

CHAS. A. MEIGS, Late Cashier Am. Ex. Bank.

A. W. GREENLEAF, Late of No. 3 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Merchants' Bank, Bank of the Republic, Metropolitan Bank.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore formed between GEBHARD ULLMANN and SIMON BRUENN, for the purpose of carrying on a wholesale trade in jewelry, at No. 30 Maiden-lane, in the city of New-York, was on the 1st of March, 1855, mutually dissolved.—Dated March 5, 1855.

GEBHARD ULLMANN, SIMON BRUENN.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mayor Wood and the Commissioners of Emigration.

At the regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, held last evening, Mayor Wood was present, and expressed his views at considerable length in relation to the case of the Belgian emigrants. The Mayor announced that the question at issue was still under consideration, but he deemed it unadvisable to state what steps were to be taken. His Honor said further that he had intended to submit to the Board, in writing, a proposition for the better protection of Emigrants arriving at this port. He held that decided measures should be taken to protect emigrants—particularly those ignorant of our language—from the flagrant impositions of emigrant runners. A law, now in existence, and passed on the 21st of July, 1853, prohibits, by penalties, the owners, consignees or masters of emigrant vessels, from allowing any persons, except the proper officers, to board their vessels, until the passengers have been landed at the wharf. Now, added the Mayor, it must be evident that there is a defect somewhere; either in the law or in its administration. He was satisfied that the law was not enforced. The merchants disregard it, and actually sell the right to first board their vessels—sell their passengers—to the highest bidder. The boarding-house agents must, of course, get the money thus paid by their masters—they rob the emigrants. Thus it is that the first robbery, committed by the respectable merchant of South-street, who rolls in his carriage in Fifth-avenue, leads to all the other robberies and evils that are perpetrated. Mr. Wood said he had used every effort in his power to remedy the abuse of which he had spoken; and had detailed two squads of his Police force to board all emigrant vessels, and protect the emigrants thereon. But there was an evil which he could not reach, but which the Commissioners could remedy.

His Honor, took occasion, also, to say that he had been misunderstood by some persons, in his remarks on Emigration expressed in his letter to a member of Congress. He believed that every word of that letter contained the truth; but in it he did not intend to reflect on that large and respectable class of persons who emigrate hither from the north of Europe and Germany. But he did mean to say, for he believed it true, that the authorities in Switzerland, in Belgium, in Germany and in other places, were systematically emptying their work-houses upon our shores. Some persons had been landed at this port, within the past two years, who were both criminals and paupers. Some of those Belgians who were discharged by Judge Roosevelt, are now begging. This he knew to be so.

In view of the facts mentioned by him he would propose that a Police force be detailed at Sandy Hook, and if necessary, the establishment of a temporary Police station at Quarantine, at the expense of the Commissioners of Emigration, to guard the emigrants against the scoundrels by whom they are beset. He concluded by offering for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed to investigate and report the defects existing in the present mode of receiving and landing emigrant passengers at this Board, and to suggest any method, in their judgment advisable for the better protection of the [illegible] of such persons.

Commissioner Kelly was sure the Board would spare no efforts, in conjunction with his Honor, for the remedy of the abuses so patent to all.

Commissioners Purdy, Carrigan and Dunlap concurred in the remarks of Commissioner Kelly.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted, and Commissioners Kelly, Crabtree and Sorwall were appointed a Committee to act with the Mayor, as provided for in the resolution.

Descent upon the Lottery Dealers.

Yesterday morning, Justice Davison issued warrants for the arrest of a number of extensive dealers in lottery tickets, located in Broadway and other parts of the City. The complaints were made by a young man named John McLoughlin, residing at No. 140 Crosby-street, who had purchased a large number of tickets in the "Delaware Lottery," which were to have been drawn at Wilmington during the month of February last. Justice D. acted with promptness, dispatched Officers Underhill, Moore, Martin and Daly, to capture the accused parties, and they were brought before the Court. Nearly all the defendants were bailed in the sum of $1,000 each to appear for trial.

The following is a list of the prisoners' places of business, with the names of their bondsmen:

LOTTERY DEALERS.	BONDSMEN.
J. Sheldon, No. 1 Beekman-st. / Wm. H. McDougal, No. 1 Beekman-street.	W. L. Whitney, Lovejoy's Hotel.
L. St. John No. 118 Chatham	T. Thompson 94 Leonard.
Wm. Howard, No. 3 Dey-street	D. L. Reed, 63 Crosby-st.
J. Dunn, No. 179 Broadway	Same bail.
S. Kelly, / C. A. Waldron, 57 Canal. / J. Shipman, 146 Chatham-st. / R. C. Reed, 130 Chatham-st.	Did not procure bail.

In order to prevent any compromise, the Justice held the informer to bail in the sum of $1,000, for his appearance before the Grand Jury and the Court of General Sessions.

Ball of the New-York Pickwick Club.

The Annual Ball of the New-York Pickwick Club took place on Tuesday evening at the Apollo Rooms. The attendance was very large, but the number of fancy dresses rather limited. The Pickwickian characters were represented as follows:

Mr. Pickwick, Elijah F. Purdy; Alfred Snodgrass, Nicholas Slater; Doctor Slammer, Andrew J. Fisher; Young Sam Weller, John Wood; Old Wardle, Gilbert M. Platt; Fat Boy, William Work; Nat Winkle, John Nugent; Gardener, Joseph Chainfree; Old Tony Weller, Jesse Cariano; *Parish Beadle, Martin Crogier; Mr. Perker*, Thomas Charlock; Jingle, William Charlock; Jack Straw, Daniel Friel; Tracy Tupman, John Slowey; Grave Digger, Thomas Coyle; Lieutenant Tapper, John Johnson; Captain Boldwig, William Coulter; *Mr. Grummer, Benjamin Seaton; Job Trotter, Theodore* Usch.

The characters, though well dressed, were generally very badly sustained. Dickens would never have recognized them as being intended to represent the characters of his creation. Among the other characters were two Irishmen. One was really well sustained. The other gentleman seemed to think that to be extremely noisy and disagreeable constituted the only merit of Irish Comedy.

At a late hour the company separated.

Hydrant Companies not Necessary.

Alfred Carson, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was examined last evening before the Fire Department Committee of the Board of Aldermen, in relation to the utility of the Hydrant Companies of the City. He stated that these Companies are not really necessary to the Department; but, having been joined by the members, in good faith, he thought they should not be summarily disbanded. The Chief said further, in answer to a question, that in his opinion Hook and Ladder duty was the most onerous duty in the Department.

The Mechanics' Club.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the American Institute Mechanics' Club was held at the Repository, Broadway, on Monday evening. Engineer Jas. E. Fisher occupied the Chair—Henry Meigs, Secretary. Twenty-nine members were present. The question under consideration was: "The most economical point at which to cut off the steam supplied—*first*, to non-condensing engines, and *second*, to condensing engines, irrespective of the character of the work to be performed." The question occupied the attention of the Club the whole evening. Engineer Everett, Messrs. Edward Serrell, Lemuel Serrell, Maynard and Engineer Stearns, took an active part in the discussion of the question, illustrating their views on the black-board. The above question was laid on the table, to be taken up again at some future time. On motion of Mr. Maynard, the "Minié Rifle" was agreed on as the subject for consideration at the next meeting.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education has admitted Mr. A. B. Day, to the seat from the Fourth Ward which was contested.

Lease of Corporation Piers.

The Board of Councilmen, last evening, adopted a resolution directing Comptroller Flagg to strike out in the advertisements for the sale of leases of the Corporation *wharves, piers and slips*, all that relates to keeping the property in repair for more than one year.

☞ A German named Charles Fischer was arrested on Tuesday, charged with stealing $170 in cash from H. Degenhardt, residing at No. 99 Eldridge-street. A portion of the money was recovered, and the accused was committed by Judge Welsh, at the Essex Police Court.

COURT CALENDAR—Thursday.

United States District Court.—Nos. 60, 80 to 83.

Supreme Court—Circuit—Nos. 330, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1716, 1636, 1752 to 1756, 1759, 1760.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 11, 13, 44, 45, 47 to 56, 159, 59 to 70, 72.

Superior Court.—Nos. 133, 62, 958, 977, 982, 991, 987, 850, 874, 786, 908, 969, 1001 to 1005, 1009 to 1018, 1020 to 1031.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—March 6.

Before Judge Hall.

The United States vs. James Monroe et al.—The motion to open the default in this case, which has been mentioned before, was brought up again this morning. Mr. McKeon, after reading a letter which he had received from Mr. Gouverneur, taking him to task in pretty sharp terms for intimating that he, Mr. Gouverneur, had originally appeared in the action, notwithstanding his affidavit that he never had done so, and had never heard of the existence of the suit during the whole twenty years that had elapsed since its commencement, proceeded to give an all-sufficient answer to Mr. Gouverneur's letter, by producing in Court the original copies, on which was endorsed the appearance of Mr. Gouverneur in his own handwriting, which had been found by careful rummaging over old papers in the Clerk's office.

The appearance of this paper made a change in the aspect of the case, and the matter was finally again laid over till Saturday, giving the defendants leave to serve new affidavits.

[Advertisement.]

TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PRACTICING MEDICAL FACULTY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Gentlemen: As it has fallen to my lot to discover the most effectual Tonic Mixture ever know to the world, and as it is the sincere desire to extend its usefulness to all suffering humanity, I am induced to make you the following proposition, hoping that you will receive it in the same philanthropic spirit as I make it, so that by your powerful aid through your practice, thousands who are now suffering with Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Scrofula, may obtain a true and permanent relief, I propose to show to all regular physicians, on application to my office, No. 2 Gilsey Building, Cortlandt-street, corner of Broadway, the full and true receipt for preparing my Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, and explain to them the *modus operandi* of the peculiar machinery and apparatus used for that purpose—believing as I do such a course on my part will do away with all prejudice on yours, and be the means of so establishing your full confidence in my compound that you may thereby add to your curative agents the best and greatest blood purifier in the whole world.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
John Bull, of Louisville, Ky.

New-York, March 3, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

Photographic Portraits.—Life and Cabinet sizes in oil and pastel. Miniature sizes, superior to the finest ivory painting; uncolored photographs, equaled by no other establishment in the world. Perfect likenesses taken in any style or size from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Life size oil paintings on canvas by this process at one sitting, taken only by

J. Gurney & C. D. Fredericks,
No. 48 Rue Basse du Rempart, Paris, and
No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Kelly & Ferguson, No. [illegible] Broadway, keep a complete assortment of Window Shades manufactured by themselves and warranted. Persons purchasing at their establishment can save all commissions and second profits of any kind.

N. B.—A large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains from auction, for sale at about half the cost of importation.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills—Weakness and Debility.—This truly extraordinary remedy is so invigorating that a few doses will immediately renovate the system, imparting, as it were, new life, strength and energy to those suffering from declining health. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cts., 62½ cts. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Horace Waters' pianos challenge competition with those of any other make, for power, brilliancy and durability. To suit some purchasers, monthly payments taken. Warerooms, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Phrenology.—Examinations, with Charts and Written Descriptions of Characters, day and evening. Works on Phrenology, Physiology and Hydropathy, by Fowlers and Wells, 308 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

A meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County was held Tuesday evening; A. P. Stanton, Chairman, presiding. On motion to adopt the report of the Committee on Almshouse, fixing the penalty of the bonds required to be given by the Superintendents of the Poor, Messrs. Rhodes and Rushmore, the question was raised whether these gentlemen legally hold their offices, they not having complied with the requirements of the act which provides that the Superintendents shall, *within ten days after their election*, execute bonds with sureties to the satisfaction of the Board of Supervisors; and an amendment was offered to lay the report on the table and refer this question to the Law Committee. The amendment was lost and the report adopted.

A communication was received from R. C. Underhill, Esq., praying that his salary be increased to $3,000 and $1,000 for clerk hire. At present it is $2,000 and $500 for a clerk.

Church Opening.

A new Church, recently erected on President-street, near Court, Brooklyn, was occupied by the Dutch Reformed Society for the first time on Sunday last. The morning sermon was preached by the Pastor, Rev. U. C. Smith, and in the afternoon by Rev. Mr. Van Dyke, and in the evening by Rev. Dr. Bethune. This Church has been erected at a cost of $10,000, and will comfortably seat 700 persons. The Sabbath School numbers 200.

Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer.

This Court convened in Brooklyn on Tuesday to receive returns from the Grand Jury. That body came into Court and presented about one hundred indictments, mostly for violating the Excise Laws, and having completed their labors, they were discharged with the thanks of the Court, when the Court adjourned.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

The regular monthly meeting of this Board was held on Tuesday evening, and after the transaction of considerable routine business, adjourned for the month.

☞ Eagle Engine Company No. 4, of Brooklyn, on Tuesday, brought home their new machine and tried its capacity in the City Hall Square, which was entirely satisfactory. The Company turned out with full ranks, and accompanied by a band of music, paraded through some of the principal streets.

☞ The Brooklyn Horticultural Society held their regular monthly meeting at the Athenæum on Tuesday evening. It was the first monthly exhibition of plants and a choice variety were presented.

Commitment of the Young Men who obtained Letters from the Post-Office.—The examination of the three young men, Harley, Williams and Montaney, who obtained through a lad two letters from the Post-Office, directed to Smyth & Gifford, containing a draft and check, and also two letters directed to Mr. Gifford, was brought to a close before the United States Commissioner last evening, and resulted in George Williams and Giles Montaney being held to answer for the crime. In default of $3,000 bail each, they were committed to jail to await the sitting of the next United States Court, which will commence in Rochester in May next. The testimony was not sufficient to warrant the holding of Harley, and he was thereupon discharged.—*Albany Journal, March 6.*

Official Know-Nothing Manifesto.

FROM THE PRESIDENT TO THE STATE COUNCIL OF NEW-YORK.

Brothers—The occasion of the annual meeting of your honorable body is one of no ordinary interest, involving, as it does on the present occasion, the novelty of being the first under the existing form of representation. It is perhaps well to review, in brief, some of the prominent features in the progress of the Order.

On the 11th of May, 1854, a consolidation was effected between two divisions of Americans professing the same principles, but acting under the respective names of Lodges and Councils, the two then numbering about sixty subordinate bodies. This union was hailed with enthusiasm, and formed a nucleus for the perfection of an organization, the destiny of which was to control the destinies of the nation.

The obvious necessity of such an organization being apparent to the minds of the great mass of the American people, it was deemed only necessary to combine the divisions to secure the perpetuity of the action.

It was the pleasure of the Order, at the time of the consolidation, to elect me to the office of President. In entering upon the duties of that office I was fully aware of the responsibility which devolved upon me—of the disadvantages I should labor under from the crude and imperfect form of the Constitution, any alteration of which was looked upon with jealousy and suspicion, and of the elements of discord and confusion which must naturally be anticipated in an organization based upon principles so broad and general in interest and effect!

The whole strength of the Order in the State, on the 11th of May, 1854, did not probably exceed five thousand, and in the United States there was not more than ten thousand members.

My first efforts were directed to the formation of proper agencies for the introduction of the work in different counties in the State, and the subsequent appointment of proper local deputies. It is unnecessary to enter into minute details of action of each brother appointed; suffice it to say, most of the deputies have been faithful and efficient in the performances of their duties, and rendered valuable service in extending the Order, and carrying out the laws of the Grand Council.

The present harmonious and prosperous condition of the nine hundred and sixty Councils in the State of New-York is the only evidence I deem it necessary to offer of the efforts I have made to perfect the organization, to build up a national party, to disseminate a national feeling, to destroy the influence of sectional sentiment, and to establish, not a balance of power, but a positive, uncontrollable and enduring power, both in the State and nation, in the Order of * * * *

It is to be lamented that we have had persons in our ranks who have been so recreant to duty, so indifferent to the sacred obligations they have assumed, so debased in mind, and so reckless of moral character as to expose the work of the Order, thereby committing a moral perjury before God and man. Though it is to be hoped our councils are now rid of those traitors, it behooves each and every member to be guarded in their intercourse, and especially cautious in recommending persons for membership.

At your last quarter session it was deemed necessary for your protection to adopt measures for the purification of your own body, and to recommend a course to subordinate councils which had proved effectual with their representatives. The form prescribed has had, I am happy to say, a salutary effect throughout a greater portion of the State, though objections have been raised in some councils, and open and determined hostility displayed in others.

Such unfavorable demonstrations, however, have been chiefly confined to those councils where interests foreign to the legitimate purposes of the organization were allowed precedence over the constitution, the literal construction of the obligation, and the laws of the Grand Council.

In some instances, doubtless, members have declined to conform to the "test," upon honorable and conscientious grounds, though generally the objection has emanated from those whose active opposition to the nominations of the Order contributed largely to the success of opposing candidates.

It is obvious that appeals may be presented to you which will receive your fair and impartial consideration. I would recommend a careful discrimination between parties who have been the victims of misrepresentation on the part of Representatives, or others whose official position or experience in the Order attached importance, if not responsibility, to their influence, and those whose unqualified and determined opposition has been apparent.

Open insubordination should not be encouraged, yet the innocent should be protected against the machinations of the guilty.

Frequent complaints have been made of the inadequacy of the constitution to the present powerful position of the Order; and it has been apparent that the want of a more general and thorough system of organization has contributed in a greater or less degree to local disaffections, thereby enhancing the labor and responsibility of the President in their adjustment.

Though the great body of the people possess as much intelligence as their representatives, yet they require ample law for their government, and look to you for such legislation as will secure harmony, peace and perfect subordination in their local organizations.

Special legislation is frequently unsatisfactory, and leads to discussions which tend to subvert the purpose for which it is intended. It is, therefore, desirable that the Constitution to be adopted at the present Session should be ample in its provisions to the exigency of the times. The Committee appointed at the Special Session held in January, will doubtless submit a report which will be satisfactory.

The course of members of the present Legislature of the State, belonging to the Order, is a matter worthy of your consideration. I trust a proper investigation will be made, and judicious recommendations sent to the subordinate councils to which they may belong; that each and every one who has proved treacherous to the cause he has pledged himself to sustain, may be deprived of all power to injure the Order in future.

The rapid, and I may say unprecedented, growth of the Order, has naturally excited alarm among the active political parties of the day, and ambitious leaders have sought our ranks to disturb our peace and destroy our influence. But the action of the past has proved a timely warning, and despite the opposition without and the treachery within, we hold to-day the political destiny of the State.

As a united body we are invincible.

May that Providence which created within our sires that pure and holy principle upon which our Order is based, guide and protect us in our efforts to perpetuate it, that our posterity may rejoice in the national integrity of their fathers, and hand it down from generation to generation, as a priceless legacy, conceived "not for a day, but for all time."

Fraternally, J. W. Barker.

Syracuse, Feb. 13, 1855.

Tea at Half Price.—Laysel, a French Chemist, asserts that if tea is ground like coffee, before hot water is poured upon it, it will yield nearly double the amount of its exhilarating qualities.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, 7th inst., in the First Church, 5th-av., by Rev. Dr. Phillips, Daniel Kennedy to Amelia, second daughter of Hon. J. W. Potter, of Connecticut.

☞ Oswego and New-Haven papers please copy.

At Graniteville, Staten Island, on Tuesday, March 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thomas W. Pearson, Mr. Sylvanus C. Hall to Miss Emmeline Smith, only daughter of Silas Smith, Esq., all of Staten Island.

At Washington, D. C., on Monday, March 5, by Rev. Smith Pyne, D. D., Samuel L. Gouverneur, Jr., of Allegheny County, Md., to Marian, daughter of the late James Campbell, Esq., for many years Surrogate of the City of New-York.

At Brookfield, Fairfield County, Conn., on Wednesday morning, March 7, by Rev. D. C. Curtis, Mr. Charles N. Snedeker, of Castleton, Staten Island, to Miss Mary L. Loomis, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, suddenly, on Tuesday, 6th inst., Mr. William Mason, in the 60th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 139 Hammond-st., New-York.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 6, Robert T. Morrison, of Nottingham, Eng., and afterwards of Boston, Mass., aged 35 years.

His friends are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 116 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av., at 2 o'clock this day, (Thursday,) 8th inst.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

In this City, of convulsions, on Tuesday, 6th inst., Franklin P. Noble, youngest son of Archibald and Malvina Noble, aged 2 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his parents, No. 133 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., on Thursday, 8th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

In this City, on Wednesday, 7th inst., Maria Livingston, wife of Samuel M. Fox, and daughter of the late M. W. Livingston, in the 22d year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In Williamsburg, on Wednesday morning, 7th inst., Grace Tyler, only child of George and Elizabeth Tyler, aged 1 year and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 269 South 2d-st., Williamsburg.

At Castleton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, 7th inst., David S. Burger, eldest son of the late David D. Burger, of this City.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from Trinity Chapel. Steamboat Huguenot leaves White Hall at 12 o'clock M., returning at 6½ o'clock P. M.

At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, 7th inst., Dr. Richard B. Kip, in the 24th year of his age, youngest son of Henry I. Kip, dec'd.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 39 State-st. The remains will be taken to Mt. Pleasant Cemetery for interment.

At Chicago, at the residence of O. Smith, Esq., Wabash-av., on Thursday, Feb. 22, Mrs. Jane Anna Fellows Fowler, aged 28 years, 6 months. Also, her babe, Minnie, aged 4 days.

Their remains were brought East for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, 6th inst., after a short but severe illness, Annie Maria Goodrich, wife of William Austin Marten, and niece of the late William Willis, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 104 Bank-st., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 6th inst., Emilie C., wife of Charles B. Loomis, aged 24 years.

Her friends, those of her father, Eugene Collomb, also those of her brother-in-law, S. Boiceau, are invited to attend her funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, 8th inst., at Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison-sts., Brooklyn.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....March 7.

2,000	U. S. 6s, '67	116½	25	Nicaragua Trans. Co.	16
1,000	Indiana State 5s..c	80½	450	do.	15¾
3,500	do. b3	81	200	do. b60	16
10,000	do. b10	81½	100	do.	15
20,000	Virginia 6s b10	95½	200	do.	15
25,000	do. b3	95½	100	Cumber. Coal Co. b15	33
5,000	do. c	95½	200	do.	33
1,000	North Carolina 6s	98	300	do. b60	34
11,000	Missouri 6's b3	93	50	New Creek Coal Co.	2
6,000	Louisiana 6's s3	85½	45	New-York Cen. R. R.	94½
1,000	do.	86	20	Cleve. and Pitts. R. R.	40
500	do.	86½	50	Cleve. and Tol. R. R. s3	73
16,500	do. c	87	500	Erie Railroad s60	46
4,000	Erie Con Bds. '71 b3	89	375	do. c	46½
1,000	Erie Bds. of '75 s3	84½	100	do. s10	46
25,000	do. b10	85	50	do. b60	46
10,000	do. b30	85½	60	do. c	46
30,000	do. b6	85	250	Harlem Railroad	32
3,000	Pan. Rr. 2d issue	103	200	do. s10	31½
2,000	do.	103½	100	do. b30	32
12,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	75	300	do. b60	32
5,000	do. b3	75	10	Harlem Preferred	76
11,000	do. s3	75	100	Reading Railroad s3	78
10,000	do. b60	75	100	do. s30	78
3,000	do. s3	74½	100	do. s3	78
5,000	do. s30	74½	500	do. c	79
2,000	Ill. C. R. Freel'd. Bs	70	300	do. b3	79
2,300	N. Y. Cen. 7's	90½	150	do.	79
20	Manhattan Bank	130	100	do. b3	79½
8	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	118	200	do. s120	79
50	Merchants' Ex. Bank	102	100	do. s30	79
13	Continental Bank	101¼	100	do. c	79½
30	U. S. Trust Co.	102	100	do. b10	79½
300	Canton Co.	24	40	Macon Railroad	100
100	do. s30	24½	50	Hudson River R. R.	38
500	do. b60	24½	30	do.	38½
50	Ill. Cen. Railroad	96	100	do. b60	38½
50	do. b30	96½	25	Sixth-avenue R. R.	90

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Indiana State 5s s3	81	100	Cumb. Coal Co. s10	34
6,700	do. s3	82	100	do. s60	34
2,000	Virginia 6s c	95½	31	do.	34
2,000	do. s10	95½	200	do.	34
2,000	Louisiana 6s	86½	175	N. Y. Cen. R. R. s10	94½
10,000	Erie Bonds of '75	84½	400	Erie Railroad c	46
4,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	74½	50	do. b60	46
2,000	do.	75	100	do. s3	46
10	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	119½	25	Sixth avenue R. R.	90
20	do.	119	200	Reading Railroad	79¼
15	Continental Bank	101	200	do.	79
20	Ocean Bank	71	5	Mich. South. R. R.	90
150	Canton Company s60	24	7	Mich. South. Const'n	86
200	Nicara. Trans. Co. s3	16	5	North. Indiana R. R.	90
50	do. s10	15	50	Ill. Cent'l R. R. b30	96
20	Pennsyl. Coal Co.	102	50	do.	96½
9	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	73	21	do.	96
25	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	87½	30	Gal. & Chicago R. R.	90

Wednesday, March 7—P. M.

The steamer *Baltic*, for Liverpool, carried out to-day $1,137,000 in Gold. The rates of Exchange closed firm, and the extreme figures are those quoted in the Circular of De Coppet & Co., Continental Brokers:

On London	1 09½@1 09¾
Paris	5 11¼@5 13¾
Amsterdam	41½@ 41¾
Frankfort	41⅛@ 41¼
Bremen	79 @ 79¼
Hamburg	36⅛@ 36½
Antwerp	5 13¾@5 15

The heavy export of Gold has no perceptible influence on the Money market. On the contrary, the ease of supply was quite perceptible at the Stock Board in the increased demand for State and Railway Bonds, which sold to the extent of $260,000, at generally increased prices, by ¼@½ ₱ cent. The new Eries reached 85, and Indiana Fives 82 ₱ cent. On the other hand, the speculative Share list was tamer, and the rates current something lower than on Tuesday. There is some talk of disagreement between the Erie and New-York Central Roads on freight terms, and the *Panama and Nicaragua steam lines* about passenger fares, which partially weakens the shares of *the two Roads and of the Transit Company*. The Reading movement has also lost a little of its spirit, and the Stock closed 79¼. Delaware and Hudson advanced 4 ₱ cent. on an order to purchase one or two hundred shares, which could not be had except in small lots. The Sub-Treasury received $110,117; disbursed $24,667, and held at the close a regular balance of $4,336,192.

The offer of the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the Stocks of the General Government, to the amount of $1,150,000, has been extended to the 1st June, if not previously made up, on the terms heretofore proposed, viz.:

Loans of 1867—1868	116 and Interest.
Loan of 1862	110 and Interest.
Loan of 1856	102½ and Interest.
Loan of 1864	106 and Interest.

We direct particular notice to the Circular in another place, of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company, whose annual report of progress in their work we noticed a few days since, proposing a loan of $1,000,000 on Second Mortgage 8 ₱ Cents. The terms are made low to takers, to correspond with other recent and prominent Railroad loans awarded in this market. The rate of interest is also liberal, and the entire programme is such as to invite attention to an examination of the character of the work, and its prominence as one of the great trunk lines hence to the Upper Mississippi River.

The regular semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds by A. H. Nicolay & Co. will take place to-morrow, Thursday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Associated Banks in this City, without a single exception, have memorialized or written to the Governor in favor of the reappointment of the Bank Superintendent. These papers are on file in the Executive office, subject at all times, before the nomination, to withdrawal or qualification. They have not been disturbed, that we are aware of, by a single member of the Association. Yesterday a voluntary meeting of some twenty-five or thirty Bank officers was held at the Merchants' Bank, and a Committee of three appointed to wait upon the Governor at Albany. An authorized statement of the result was communicated to the *Evening Post*, and is here copied:

"The meeting of Bank Officers on Tuesday last to consider the expediency of appointing a Committee to wait upon Governor Clark and solicit him to reappoint the present incumbent, D. B. St. John, Esq., as Superintendent of the Bank Department, was conducted throughout with entire unanimity of feeling. There were present twenty-six of the City Banks, being a majority of the whole number. The resolutions deprecating any change, and recommending the reappointment of Mr. St. John, were unanimously adopted; and when it was found that there was no dissenting voice, the resolutions were so altered by a vote of the meeting as to express more fully the unanimous preference of the Bank Officers present in favor of Mr. St. John. A Committee of Three was chosen to address the Governor on this subject, as important to the banking interests of the State."

A different and grossly perverted statement was printed this morning by the *Tribune*, which we are requested by two or more of the gentlemen concerned, to notice, for correction. The Committee agreed upon to go to Albany, are Mr. Halsted of the Manhattan, Mr. McCall of the Metropolitan, and Mr. Jones of the Chemical Bank. Mutual convenience was consulted in this nomination. Four, if not five of the warmest friends of the Superintendent, other than these three gentlemen, were also named during the informal consultation, but requested to be excused on account of pressing engagements at home, or sickness in their families. The use of their names in the paragraph of the *Tribune, as objecting on Mr. St. John's account*, is wholly unauthorized, as well as most unfair. The statement that Mr. Curtis and Mr. Gallatin are opposed to Mr. St. John and withdrew from the meeting, is also unauthorized. Both gentlemen, or their Cashiers, have signed a memorial to the Governor to the contrary. Mr. C. and Mr. G. preferred to make the meeting independent of the business of the Clearing House Association, and upon this single and unimportant incident rests the attempt to distort the actual result of the meeting. We are authorized to add that the Manhattan Bank, represented on the occasion by Mr. Halsted, who presided, and is one of the Albany Committee, is not the deposit Bank of Mr. St. John or his Department. And equally untrue is the intimation that the Metropolitan Bank holds peculiarly intimate relations to the Department at Albany; the only sympathy between them being that both have been made, for three years past, the object of continued attack by, and subject to every species of annoyance from the same clique of Wild Cat currency makers who now seek to displace the Superintendent.

Illinois Central—Mr. Lord's Opinion.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The following correspondence is placed at your disposal for publication, in regard to the Mortgages of this Company:

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., New-York, Feb. 27, 1855.

To Daniel Lord, Esq.—*Sir:* The construction of the Mortgage Deed made by this Company the 13th of September, 1851, conveying two millions of acres of land, the Illinois Central Railroad and branches, with the Dépôts, Engine-houses, Turnouts, &c., to certain Trustees, for the purpose of raising funds from time to time for the completion of the said Railroad and branches, has been questioned of late, and doubts expressed whether the conveyance does actually conform and execute the intentions of the Company. Therefore, I am requested by the Directors to ask your opinion upon the subject, and to request you to devise, should it appear to you requisite, any additional act which will more fully vest and confirm the premises intended to be conveyed. The last clause in the mortgage requires this action on the part of the Company, should it appear advisable.

I am, very truly yours,
W. H. Osborn, Secretary pro tem.

OPINION.

The mortgage of the Illinois Central Railroad Company to Morris Ketchum, John Moore, and Samuel D. Lockwood, dated September 13, 1851, to secure seventeen millions of dollars to the holders of Construction bonds of that Company has been carefully examined by me, and, in my opinion, its terms comprehend very clearly, and with full legal sufficiency and effect, the following property:

First. All the roadway, stations, and dépôts, from the southern terminus of the Illinois and Michigan Canal to the city of Cairo, with the constructions thereon.

Second. All the roadway, stations, and dépôts of the Branch Railroad, from the intersection of the line of the main road to the city of Chicago, with the constructions thereon.

Third. All the roadway, stations, and dépôts of the Branch Railroad, from the northern terminus of the main road, being the southern terminus of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and running by way of Galena to a point on the Mississippi River opposite to Dubuque, in Iowa, with all the constructions thereon.

Fourth. By the express language of the mortgage, "all the emoluments, income, advantage, rights, and franchises to the said three parcels of road belonging, are also granted by way of mortgage," including the tolls, the right to fix the rates of toll, and the right of the road and the working of it; the rights, also, auxiliary to the maintaining and constructing of the Road.

As the road-bed is conveyed, and the stations and dépôts by name, the lands that they occupy are conveyed, and the constructions and erections of every sort added thereto, either before or after the execution of the mortgage, become real estate, and annexed to the land as part of it, and pass actually and immediately under the mortgage as an incumbrance thereon the moment they are added to the land, in which they differ from the rolling stock as heretofore mentioned.

Fifth. Two millions of acres of land, part of that granted to the State of Illinois by Act of Congress and by the State to the Railroad Corporation, and from the mode and character of these grants, the lands thus covered by the mortgage are taken upon, the immediate title of the United States and secured to the purpose and lien of the mortgage, exclusive of all possible grants, incumbrances or other claims on the Company than the mortgage bonds. The lands are conveyed by the State to the same trustees, in trust, among other things, to be thus mortgaged. They cannot therefore by law be subjected either by the trustees or by the Railroad Company to any prior or superior claims.

Sixth. Furthermore, in case of default in paying the interest on the construction bonds secured by the mortgage, to the amount of one whole years interest on the amount of bonds at any time actually issued, the trustees have the right to take possession of all the above mentioned items, including tolls, income, &c., and in addition, the right then accrues to take under the mortgage, the engines, tenders, cars, machinery, tools and materials, then appertaining to road and its said branches. *And*, should the trustees hesitate or refuse to act when the occasion occurs calling for their action, the Bondholders themselves may, by appropriate proceedings in Court, enforce the securities.

The trustees are to sell the mortgaged property on reasonable notice, and supply the proceeds to pay the principal and interest of the construction bonds.

The Mortgage, being duly recorded, is a lien superior to any after acquired judgments, or subsequent grants, or encumbrances of the Company, in the same manner as valid mortgages are.

The Mortgage is drawn with great care and fairness to the creditors who should acquire the Bonds. Its terms are accurate, unambiguous, and, in the fullest manner, comprehensive as to all the particulars above noticed. I do not recommend any additional or confirmatory deed, from the Railroad Company, the Trustees, or the State of Illinois, to give any wider or fuller comprehensiveness to the Mortgage; for I do not conceive how it can be made more comprehensive or effectual in form.

DANIEL LORD.

New-York, March 3, 1855.

Terre Haute and Alton 8 Per Cent. Loan.

Office of Terre Haute and Alton R. R. Co., No. 18 William-street, New-York, Feb. 28, 1855.

Circular.—The Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company have opened a subscription for the sale of One Million of Dollars of their 8 per cent. Convertible Second Mortgage Bonds, upon the following

Terms.—*The price of* said bonds to be 75 per cent.; that is, $750 for each $1,000 bond. *Payments to be made:* 10 per cent. the 20th March next; 15 per cent. the 16th April next; 15 per cent. on the 10th May next; and 20 per cent. monthly thereafter until the whole amount is paid; with liberty to any party to pay faster or in full. Interest at the rate of 8 per cent. to be allowed upon all partial payments until the bonds are fully paid for; after which purchasers are entitled to the accruing interest upon the bonds. Payments to be made at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-street, New-York.

The subscriptions will not be binding upon any party thereto until the whole amount of said sum of One Million of Dollars of bonds is subscribed for upon the terms above stated.

It is further provided, that if the amount subscribed and returned to the office of the Company, No. 18 William-street, New-York, by 12 o'clock, at noon, of the 20th of March next, shall exceed One Million of Dollars, that then, in the distribution of said bonds, preference shall be given:

First—To stockholders of said Company.
Second—To bondholders of said Company.
Third—To other parties according to the date of their subscriptions.

Subscription papers to be returned to E. C. Litchfield, No. 18 William-street, New-York.

It will be seen from the report of the Company just issued, that there had been expended in the construction and equipment of the Road, on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1855, the sum of $3,537,494 58, and that there was required to complete the Road, according to contract, the sum of $1,364,453 82, of which $662,530 is provided for by the present stock subscriptions, leaving $701,923 82, (exclusive of interest upon the indebtedness of the Company during construction,) which must be realized in cash from further sales of the bonds of the Company, in order to complete the Road according to contract.

The best interests of the Company demand that this sum be provided without delay, so as to push the entire work forward to the earliest possible completion, and thus render productive the expenditure already made.

In devising the best method of providing this amount, the Company have thought it proper to offer to sell a portion of their second mortgage bonds at a price that will be sure to render them a most desirable investment, and which may be regarded as certain to induce stockholders and others to buy them. *The price of* 75 per cent. above named is so exceedingly low, for an eight per cent. bond of unquestionable security, that it is hoped that the bonds may all be taken by Stockholders; and any Stockholder is, therefore, authorized to subscribe for any amount. If more than $1,000,000 be subscribed for by the time limited, Stockholders will have the preference over others in the distribution; *and, as between Stockholders, they will be entitled to* the bonds in proportion to the amount of stock they hold. If the whole amount is not applied for by Stockholders, then the Bondholders will be entitled to take them in proportion to the amount of bonds held by them respectively.

The undersigned, in presenting you herewith a copy of the report of the Company, and of the subscription paper for the bonds, take the liberty of expressing their unqualified opinion, based upon a personal acquaintance with the road, and the country which it traverses, that, when completed and brought into use, it will be one of the most productive of the Western lines; and that the bonds now offered for sale are of unquestionable security. They also add that this Company has, by the laws of Illinois and Indiana, the right to issue eight per cent. bonds, as now proposed, and to sell them at a discount; and that such bonds are as valid as if they were sold at par.

SIMEON RYDER, EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, JOHN STRYKER, } Committee.

Boston Banks.

A comparison of the footings of the weekly bank statement of the Boston Banks, with those of the statement for the previous week, exhibits the following results:

	Feb. 26.	March 5.	
Capital Stock	$32,386,675	$32,394,375	Inc. $57,600
Loans and Dis'ts	52,114,800	52,343,465	Inc. 228,665
Specie in Bank	3,261,274	3,370,444	Inc. 109,170
Due f'm other B'ks	7,358,786	8,342,065	Inc. 983,309
Due to other B'ks	6,610,845	6,670,232	Inc. 59,387
Deposits	13,567,488	14,308,918	Inc. 741,430
Circulation	6,821,020	7,124,578	Inc. 303,558

The increase of capital is at the Broadway Bank $7,600, and at the Washington Bank $50,000.—*Advertiser, March 7.*

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Wednesday—First Board*—$8,100 City Railroad 6s, 94½; $4,700 do., 94½; $7,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 88½; $1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 88½; $67 50 Schuylkill Navigation, (Bond Loan,) 81½; $1,000 Harrisburg Railroad 6s, '83, 92; $1,000 Allegheny County 6s, (A. V.) 77; $3,000 Pittsburg 6s, (Connellsville) 81½; 50 New-Creek Coal Co. 2½; 50 Lehigh Zinc, 1½; 7 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 126; 50 Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½; 10 Union Canal, 10½; 38 Girard Bank, 12½; 20 Harrisburg Railroad, 56; 11 Reading Railroad, 39½; 200 do., 39½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, [illegible]; City 6s, 94½@94¾; Pennsylvania 5s, 88@88½; Reading Railroad, 39½@39¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '60, 88@90; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½@45¾; Morris Canal, 15@15½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 77@77½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 30½@31; Long Island Railroad, 16@17; Vicksburg Railroad, 10@10½; Girard Bank, 12½@12¾; Lehigh Zinc, 1½@2; Union Canal, 10½@10¾.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Baltic, for Liverpool—Mr. Louis, A. O. D. Taylor, Mr. Binese, James Muir, W. C. Rogers, D. De Angelis, Mr. Haviland, Mr. Boudot, F. Edeston, Jr., Mr. Andrews, Mr. Frolich, Mr. Chooks, W. A. Budd, L. Audibert, G. Mallery, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Livermore, A. Hilman, Wm. Corr, Henry Moulton, Mr. Ashwell, A. Roy, Mr. Woodward, C. Arneau, W. Howard, A. E. Phillips, D. Oakes, C. A. Rakielwitz, bearer of dispatches to Russia and Prussia; L. and Geo. H. Draper, H. Hornby, J. McCoy, G. Pierson and lady, Mr. de St. Marc and lady, G. King, H. Van Allen, child and servant, C. Alberts, C. Ladoru, Geo. Thomas, Sam N. Espuira, S. Susini, J. Ayres, W. Stevens, Marquis de Talleurne, Paul Bertels, Miss Roxburgh, J. Appleton, Mr. Woodbridge, B. Windt, R. De Barry, Mr. Goldstein, H. Samson, Mr. Stregler, Mr. Stetson, W. Lewis, E. Lamonte, W. Cussons, Carl Bohn, A. Willshe, J. Binde, H. Longfellow, Miss Longfellow, E. Schmidt, H. Pullen, R. Stearn, S. Pettingale, S. Beneches, A. Weston, W. Bremer, W. Strause. Total, 85.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Coura, from Ciudad—J. Clark and lady, of New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 26	Sun sets	5 56	Moon rises	9 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 30	Gov. Island	11 15	Hell Gate	12 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Florida, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill.

Ships Vulture, Smith, City Point, Post, Smith & Co.; Harrisburg, Wiswall, Havana, Dow, Lowd & Co.; Hendrick Hudson, Smith, London, Morgan & Wiley; Lorena, —, Charleston, Johnson & Slaght; St. Bernard, Webster, New-Orleans, Lane & West; Herschell, Meyer, Hamburg, W. F. Schmidt & Co.; Dreadnought, Samuels, Liverpool, D. Ogden.

Barks Kossuth, (Brem.,) Winker, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; H. Thornton, Leavy, Philadelphia, J. A. McGaw.

Brigs Forest Star, Stowers, Georgetown, R. P. Buck & Co.; Emily, Davis, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon; W. McGilvery, Clifford, Cardenas, Kirkland & Van Lark; Dido, Small, Portland, Wadleigh & Knox; D. C. Youston, Stevens, Havana, Russell & Vining; H. Guild, Anderson, Oporto, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Tyber, Ferguson, Charleston, G. Bulkley; I. Jewett, Chapman, Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. Wm. Powell, Davidson, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Hill Carter, Marshall, Baltimore, J. S. Merrill; North State, Horton, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Nebraska, Gaskill, Georgetown, Van Brunt & Slaght; Harriet, Richardson, Georgetown, C. & E. J. Peters; Whale, Furton, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Telegraph, Booth, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Metis, Dow, Kingston, Metcalf & Lovejoy; A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter.

Propeller Black Diamond, Loper, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson.

Arrived.

Ship Hartford, Lewis, Savannah 12 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dunham & Dimon.

Ship A. Z. Chandler, from Liverpool Feb. 4, with mdse. and 35 passengers to Zerega & Co. 3d inst., lat. 38 30, lon. 68 30, passed 3 bales of cotton; appeared to have been but a short time in the water.

Ship Martha's Vineyard, Pember, Savannah 11 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Mary J. Kimball, (of Rockland,) Fish, Sagua la Grande 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. Sld. in co. with brig Maria White, Berry, for New-York. Feb. 28, in a gale, *lost jib, and sustained other damage.*

Bark Miquelon, (of Salem,) Stout, Buenos Ayres 48 ds., with hides and wool to order.

Bark Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa Feb 6, with mahogany, skins, &c., to Boonen, Graves & Co. Frank Dwyer, (seamen,) fell from the jibboom overboard and was lost. The V. has experienced heavy weather from the 13th ult. to the 3d inst., had a succession of heavy gales from N. N. E. to N. N. W.; sustained no damage.

Bark Kate and Alice, Thorp, Palermo 70 ds., via Gibraltar 58 ds., with wine, fruit, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. The K. & A. has experienced heavy gales on the passage, been 20 ds. within 300 miles of New-York, stove bulwarks, rails, split plancheer, started the house on deck, sprung a leak, and has 2½ feet water in the hold, and one pump choked with sulphur, split sails, &c.

Brig Coora, Kippen, Ciudad, (Bol.,) 38 ds., with hides to Gomez, Wallis & Co. The C. has experienced heavy N. and N. W. gales for the last 14 ds.; laid to 4 ds. with lee rail under water.

Brig Abasia, Stevens, Alvarado 27 ds., with mahogany, fustic, &c., to order. Experienced heavy weather, stove bulwarks, &c.

Brig W. H. Spear, (of Boston,) Lanpher, Cardenas 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Walsh, Carver & Co. Experienced heavy weather.

Brig Rainbow, (of New-Haven,) Nelson, Matanzas, P. R., with sugar and molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Agnes, Nichols, Palermo 90 ds., via Gibraltar 50 ds., with oranges, lemons, &c., to order. Experienced heavy weather.

Brig Zelleh, (Br.,) Berner, Sagua la Grande 19 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to A. C. Rossire & Co. Experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Schr. Henry Horton, (of Rockport,) Giles, Rio Hache 30 ds., with logwood and hides to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Furman, Savannah, with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Charles Roberts, Littleton, Washington, with cotton, &c., to R. Bruce.

Schr. W. H. Smith, Wyatt, Washington, with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Myrover, Horton, Wilmington, with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. M. Smith, Smith, Virginia, with corn to master.

Schr. Ann and Susan, Myers, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton and rice to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. River Queen, Fowler, Providence, with mdse. to master.

Schr. Cinderella, Kelly, Truro, with fish to master.

Schr. Louisa Dyer, Silvester, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Medora, Rhodes, Portland, with mdse. to master.

Schr. Lucy White, Ferrey, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Senate, Elliott, Portland, with mdse. to master.

Schr. Louisa, —, Portland, with mdse. to master.

Schr. Eliza Frances, Batemore, New-Haven, bound to Virginia.

Schr. Rosina, —, Portland, with mdse. to master.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, with mdse. to master.

Sailed.

Steamships Baltic, Comstock, for Liverpool; Florida, Woodhull, for Savannah; Marion, Foster, for Charleston; Roanoke, Skinner, for Norfolk, &c.

Below.

Brig John W. Armstrong, (of New-Haven,) from Porto Rico. Also, 1 bark.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 7—Arr.: ship Gentoo, from Talcahuano. Dec. 24. Jan. 29, lat. 16 S., lon. 36 W., saw a large clipper ship steering S. The Gentoo has been 10 ds. N. of Bermuda, with heavy gales from the N. W.

Ship Stephen Glover, from New-Orleans.

Ships Norman and Hevadji, from New-Orleans.

Bark Union, from Baltimore.

Bark John Denham, from Mobile. 4th inst., lat. 37 25, lon. 72 27, spoke schr. Oleona, from Boston for Wilmington, N. C.

Bark Triton, Dennison, from Savannah.

Brig Ocean Wave, Shaw, from Cardenas 13th ult.

Brig Kernlaun, Port-au-Prince Jan. 29, and Inagua 4th ult. Left no Am. vessel at the latter port. Sld. from Port-au-Prince in co. with brig E. O. Holt, Smith, for Boston. Feb. 3, off Inagua, spoke bark Macoochee, from Cape Haytien, for Boston.

Brig Albert Adams, from Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. Ellen Dyer, from Jeremie 2d ult. Left brig Emblem, Jordan, for New-York in 10 ds.

Schrs. John Smith, (Br.,) Smith, just arrived; and George Ward, do.

Memoranda.

The bark Narcissa, (of Boston,) Capt. Pendleton, before reported at Matanzas, and has been ashore on Jones' Beach, L. I., was got off on the night of the 6th inst., and taken in tow this morning at 8 o'clock, by steamtug Mercury, Capt. Richard Yates, and brought to the City.

The bark Ann, from New-Orleans, that went ashore on the Bahamas on Robbin's Reef, was got off this morning.

Schr. Dolphin arrived at New-Bedford 5th inst., from Cuttyhunk, where she has been ashore for some months. She was bought by parties in N. B., and has been planked and had a new keel put in as she laid ashore.

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 19, lat. 29 38, lon. 69 18, ship William Hitchcock, from Havre for Apalachicola.

Jan. 25, lat. 28, lon. 34 32, Br. ship Princess, 72 ds. from China for London.

Foreign Ports.

At Alvarado, Feb. 3, schr. Granite State, for New-York next day.

At Rio Hache, Feb. 4, brig Rebekah, for Boston in a day; Grace Worthington, for New-York in 10 ds.